

THE GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE.

DRUMS & SUTOR, Publishers

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, Wednesday, Mar. 5th, 1913

VOL. XXXIX, NO. 48

Will Build New Office.

The Reiland Packing Co. are hauling stone for the erection of a new brick office building which they will build this spring. The dimensions will be 16 by 32.

Kellner Coal Co.

Coal and Wood

Don't Forget US when you need anything in the line of fuel

Telephone 305

AUCTION SALE.

On Wednesday, March 12, 1913, a big auction sale will take place on C. W. Zimmerman's farm 3 1/2 miles south of Grand Rapids on the Portage road, being the first farm north of the Ten Mile Creek, formerly known as the Thornberg farm, where will be sold all stock, tools, farm machinery, grain and feed.

There will be an opportunity to buy blooded stock, both horses and cows at a bargain. Going to quit farming is the reason for selling. See bills for further particulars and terms. Good lunch will be served. Come and see what's going on. This is one of the best equipped farms in Saratoga and will be for rent. Col. G. D. Hamill owner. Advertisement pd.

The Federation Concert comes next Tuesday. Don't forget it.

Death of Mrs. Harzinski.

Mrs. Matt Harzinski died at her home on the west side last Wednesday after an illness extending over some time, death being caused by dropsy. Deceased was a native of Germany where she was born on the 15th of February, 1862. She has lived in this city during the past twenty-four years and is survived by her husband and one son.

The funeral was held at 9 o'clock Saturday morning from the Polish Catholic Church, Rev. C. Ciszewski conducting the services.

A real treat at popular prices. The Lyric Opera Co. at Daly's theatre, four nights, commencing Thursday, March 6th. Opening opera The Wedding of the Twins. Complete change of program each night. 15, 25 and 35 cents. Seats all reserved.

WANT COLUMN

FOR RENT—Offices over Daly's Drug store.

WANTED—Competent cook at River-view Hospital.

FOR RENT—6 room flat, new and modern. Gardner block.

WANTED—Washing. Inquire at Mrs. F. Jenkins, 8th street south.

FOR RENT—House, No. 881 4th ave. north, \$10. Freshly painted and kalsomined. Inquire F. MacKinnon.

FOR SALE—Three horses, one team weighing thirty hundred. Frank Cronk, Grand Rapids, R. R. 4, Wis.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Farm for sale or rent or will work on shares. Apply to Joe Rick, Grand Rapids, Wis.

WANTED—First class machinists, also one good mechanic. Good pay and steady job. Merrill Iron Works, Merrill, Wis.—3rd pd. Ad.

FOUND—Push Rug on Friday morning between Arpin and Marshfield. Owner will call at this office prove property and pay charges. 31 Adv.

WANTED—Men for unloading pulpwood. Wages \$1.79 per day. Board \$3.75 per week. Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Co., Port Edwards, Wisconsin.

FOUND—An Opal ring and a locket charm. Owner may have same by calling at the Tribune office, proving property and paying advertising charges.

FOR SALE—6 horses, cheap. Also harness, double and single. Two nice incubators. Also all kinds of farm implements cheap. M. L. Ginsburg, 111 Fourth Avenue.—Ad.

FOR SALE—60 acres in the village of Auburndale, well improved, good buildings and soil. Will trade for a medium price house. Price, \$75 per acre. Address Mrs. E. Varsou, Auburndale, Wis.—1 pt.

FOR SALE—80 acre farm, 3 1/2 miles from city, site, drilled well, highly improved, one of the best dairy farms in Wood County. Implements and stock if desired. Easy terms. John Benger, "Belvidere Farm"—1 pt. Ad.

FOR RENT—New house and barn, 200 acres of land, 8 milk cows, young stock, pigs, chickens, turkeys, separator and implements, complete. Liberal terms to proper party, on share. C. H. Baker, Babcock, Wis.

FOR SALE—A fine Segerstrom piano at a bargain. This is a brand new instrument, one that has never been used and has a fine tone. If you want a piano cheap, this is a chance of a lifetime. Call at the Tribune office for further information.

Holy Week, March 18-22

A unique series of services will be held at the Ideal Theatre, every day from 12:15 p. m. to 12:45 p. m. Everybody will be welcome. The pastors of the Episcopalian, the Methodist, the Congregational, the First Moravian, the Scandinavian Moravian, and the Baptist churches will speak during the week.

Stevens Point Journal:—Mrs. Allen Patzer, who murdered her husband on the evening of January 6th, by striking him on the head with a piece of stove wood, when he was seated at the table eating his supper, will be arraigned before Judge Park at Grand Rapids next week for sentence. Mr. and Mrs. Patzer lived on a farm near Manawa and were the parents of thirteen living children. After her husband was dead Mrs. Patzer stated that a man whom she did not recognize came into the kitchen, struck her husband on his head and then fled. At first this story was believed, but later suspicion rested upon Mrs. Patzer and immediately after the funeral of her husband she was arrested. Her confession followed, but she said that the blow or blows that caused her husband's death were inflicted in self defense, that they had been having one of their frequent quarrels; that he drew a knife from his pocket; that a great fear came over her and that it was under these circumstances that she seized a stick of stove wood and dealt the fatal blow. She has been in the Waupaca jail since the second week in January, but has now consented to go before the circuit court and enter a plea of guilty to manslaughter in the first degree. The penalty is not more than ten nor less than five years in the state prison.

Another section of the election law provides that "any person who shall procure his registration by any board of registry as a legal voter in any election district, when he shall not at the time have the requisite qualifications to enable him to be registered in such district, * * * shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not more than three years nor less than one year, or in the county jail not less than one year of by fine not exceeding two hundred dollars."

The same penalty is provided for illegal voting.

Stock Fair Next Tuesday.

Farmers and others interested should bear in mind that next Tuesday is fair day in this city. The fair will be held on the east side market square and the indications are that there will be a good turnout.

Albert Knoll, one of the progressive farmers of Altdorf, was among the pleasant callers at this office on Tuesday.

"Happy Felch," the sensational shortstop on the local ball team last season, has been signed up by Manitowoc in the Lake Shore League.

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Woman Who Murdered Her Husband Will be Before Judge Park Next Week.

Stevens Point Journal—Mrs. Allen Patzer, who murdered her husband on the evening of January 6, by striking him on the head with a piece of stove wood; when he was seated at the table eating his supper, will be arraigned before Judge Park at Grand Rapids next week for sentence. Mr. and Mrs. Patzer lived on a farm near Manawa and were the parents of thirteen living children. After her husband was dead, Mrs. Patzer stated that a man whom she did not recognize came into the kitchen, struck her husband on his head and then fled. At first this story was believed, but later suspicion rested upon Mrs. Patzer and immediately after the funeral of her husband she was arrested. Her confession followed, but she said that the blow or blows that caused her husband's death were inflicted in self defense; that they had been having one of their frequent quarrels; that he drew a knife from his pocket; that a great fear came over her and that it was under these circumstances that she seized a stick of stove wood and dealt the fatal blow. She has been in the Waupaca jail since the second week in January, but has now consented to go before the circuit court and enter a plea of guilty to manslaughter in the first degree. The penalty is not more than ten nor less than five years in the state prison.

Local Items.

Mrs. Paul Jensen of Madison spent Tuesday in the city the guest of Mrs. W. T. Jones.

Frank Huser, one of the progressive farmers of Aldorf, was among the pleasant callers at this office on Tuesday.

"Happy Feich," the sensational stop on the local ball team last season, has been signed up by Manitowoc in the Lake Shore League.

Albert Knoll, one of the progressive farmers on R. F. D. 7, called at this office on Tuesday to advance his subscription for another year.

Ten per cent discount on every pair of Misses and children's shoes at Zimmerman's shoe store from March 8th to 15th.

Probably the most unique "parcel" mailed in the parcel post was that mailed by the Northern Casket company of Fond du Lac last Saturday, a tiny casket for a little girl at Cedarsburg, the body of the casket in one

parcel and the top in a second.

Ed Haertl, who has been in the employ of the Hart Manufacturing Company for some time past, has resigned his position, and leaves tomorrow for Lindsey, where he has accepted the management of a co-operative store which the farmers have organized at that point.

August Fahl came near being killed on Monday while unloading logs at the Ellis Lumber Co.'s mill. While unloading from a flat car he lost control of one of the logs which rolled over him. No bones were broken, and it is expected he will soon be able to be about again.

The violin cello is the king of instruments. Hear Gruppe on March 11th.

A new brewery for Wausau is now considered a certainty. The plans call for a capital stock of \$100,000, all to be held by local men; a capacity of 25,000 barrels a year, and modern buildings with the latest equipment. The site selected will be on the west side, it is expected.

H. M. and M. L. Ginsburg, who have been conducting a mercantile business in the southern part of the state, under the firm name of Ginsburg Brothers, arrived in this city on Monday, having closed out their business. They will open a store in this city in the near future, having leased the Haydock building on the west side.

Burt O. Smith, who has charge of the shoe department at the Johnson & Hill Co. store for several years has resigned his position to accept a position as salesman for the Luedtke-Shaffer-Butlers Co., of Milwaukee, and the Tappan Shoe Co. of Coldwater, Mich. Burt will have the state of Illinois for his territory, and will still make this city his home, at least for the next year. Mr. Smith is an expert in his line and will doubtless make good at his new position.

Prentiss Cook of the town of Rudolph, was a pleasant caller at the Tribune office on Saturday. Mr. Cook, in company with Dell Lawrence, had just returned from Virginia, where they purchased 300 acres of timber land. They are enthusiastic concerning the opportunities in that country, and state that when they left there it was coming spring and the plum trees were just commencing to bud. The land they bought is located only a short distance from the city of Richland.

To the Electors of Wood County.

Gentlemen—I decided to become a candidate for county judge at the urgent request of a great many voters and taxpayers of the county who promised their support because they do not deem it advisable to continue any one in office for a long term of years or for life.

My opponent has held the office continuously for the past twelve years and the county has paid him during that time in salary and fees upward of \$15,000, and there is a great deal of sentiment among the voters of the county that this is all any man should ask from the people. If you think the same, kindly remember me at the polls on election day. Yours Respectfully,

FRANK W. CALKINS,
Grand Rapids, Wis.

The Doctor.

The presentation of Ralph Connor's great book "The Doctor" by Irvin F. Nix, the renowned impersonator, will be one of the best entertainments Grand Rapids has ever seen.

Mr. Nix will be at the M. E. church on Friday evening, 7. Don't fail to hear him, as he is great. Admission 25 cents.—1d ad.

The company comes highly endorsed by the press of neighboring cities where they have played repeated engagements to reported larger business at each visit.

Captured Seven Prizes.

J. H. Linderman, the real estate man, who makes a specialty of raising fancy chickens, took seven of his Rose Comb Black Minoras to the Wausau show which was held two weeks ago, and won seven prizes.

Mr. Linderman took first prize on cock and first and second on cockerel, first prize on hen and first, second and third on pullet.

The Wausau show was a big success there being more entries in the state show which was held at Oshkosh.

WANTED—Every Woman to Know that 10 per cent discount will be given on women's and children's shoes at Zimmerman's store from March 8th to March 15th—1d.

No Man Ever

made a three base hit who was afraid of the umpire, and nothing great was ever done without enthusiasm.

That's what the boss says and I'll leave it to you if his

dope isn't about right. Well, we are enthusiastic to the limit about 1913; she sure gives promise of being the one best bet.

Remember, we are still doing the lumber business of this burg, and it's better to have bought from us than to have wished you had.

BEN THE BOOSTER, with

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dope isn't about right. Well, we are enthusiastic to the

limit about 1913; she sure gives promise of being the one

best bet.

Remember, we are still doing the lumber business of

this burg, and it's better to have bought from us than to have wished you had.

BEN THE BOOSTER, with

KELLOGG BROS. LUMBER CO.

No

Man

Ever

made a three base hit who was afraid of the umpire, and nothing great was ever done without enthusiasm.

That's what the boss says and I'll leave it to you if his

dope isn't about right. Well, we are enthusiastic to the

limit about 1913; she sure gives promise of

SIDETRACK FAIR
REMOVAL PLANS

DELAY FOR MATTER SEEN IN
INTRODUCTION OF SUBSTITUTE BILLS.

LOOK OVER PROPOSED SITES

Joint Committee, After Investigation,
Will Report to Legislature at Pres-
ent Session or Two Years Hence—
Threatened Fight Averted.

Madison.—The threatened fight on
the floor of the assembly over the
Carpenter bill for the commission to
investigate new sites for the state
fair was averted, when Assembly-
man Axel Johnson submitted a sub-
stitute bill providing that the pro-
posed commission shall investigate
“all appropriate sites.” This allows
an inquiry into the present situation
at Milwaukee and causes of the al-
leged poor attendance and all inci-
dental considerations of the problem.
The commission is asked to make
report to this or the next legisla-
ture. Mr. Carpenter moved that his
bill and amendments offered by
Messrs. Koessler and Kiefer be re-
ferred to the committee on agri-
culture. This was so ordered.

Urge U. S. Intervention
Assemblyman Bowe of Ashland
has presented a resolution to the lower
house petitioning the Wisconsin
senators and representatives at
Washington to urge intervention in
Mexican affairs. This resolution cites
the conditions prevailing in Mexico
and declares that there is no evidence
of an abatement of the conditions
under the new military rule. It de-
clares that American lives are in
jeopardy and that it is and always
has been the policy of the American
government to lend counsel and help
in such emergencies.

Clerks Must Work Sundays.

The bill limiting the hours of la-
bor in a drug store to 120 for four-
teen days and providing that every
clerk must have twenty-four hours
of consecutive rest from duty during
every period of two weeks is to be
recommended for passage. The
feature of the bill prohibiting drug
stores from remaining open except
for a limited period on Sunday will
be stricken from the bill. Because
of the necessity of having drug stores
open all day Sunday in some com-
munities it was decided by the com-
mittee to eliminate the provision
from the bill which provided that
drug stores could only remain open
on Sundays between 8 o'clock and
10 o'clock in the morning and 6
o'clock and 8 o'clock in the evening.

\$235,000 Reformatory Asked.

The state board of control, in a re-
port submitted to the senate recom-
mends the purchase of a site for a
female reformatory, to be located
four miles south of Fond du Lac.
The site recommended consists of
forty-one acres and will cost \$36,
000. The estimated cost of site and
buildings is \$235,000 and the state
board recommends that that sum be
appropriated for the purpose.

Fair Board Bill Killed.

Assemblyman Shuler's bill provid-
ing for a reorganization of the state
board of agriculture and for a new
system of management of the state
fair was recommended for indefinite
postponement by the assembly com-
mittee on agriculture after it failed
to pass. Mr. Paul's bill providing in-
effect that purchasers by contract of
farm products shall pay for the
weight ascertained at the time of de-
livery at the price agreed upon, was
reported for passage.

Hits Mill Dam Owners.

Madison.—The assembly commit-
tee on state affairs had a hearing on
the bill making owners of mill
dams liable to two times the amount
of the damages caused by the giving
away of such dams. The bill grew
out of the breaking of the Flathead
dam a year ago, causing great dam-
age to the city of Black River Falls.
The committee took no action on the
bill.

To Organize Brewing Company.

Wausau.—A brewing company
with capital stock of \$125,000, is in
process of organization here.

\$1,500 Fire at Port Washington.

Port Washington.—Fire discovered
in the warehouse of Mrs. A. Boer-
ger caused \$1,500 damage to the
contents of the warehouse and small
loss to four other items.

Neenah Man Appointed.

Madison.—State Dairy and Food
Commissioner Emery announces the
appointment of E. L. Alderhof of
Neenah as assistant dairy and food
commissioner to succeed Prof. U. S.
Baer of Madison, resigned.

Crossed Wires Cause Fire.

Manitowoc.—A fire of unknown
origin, believed to have been caused
by crossed electric wires, caused a
loss of from \$7,000 to \$14,000 in
the Krumdieck block.

Bishop's Secretary Near Death.

La Crosse.—The Rev. John W.
Rapp, for many years secretary to
Bishop James Schwiebisch, is critically
ill at St. Joseph's hospital, where
he recently submitted to an opera-
tion for cancer.

Two Candidates Announced.

Tomah.—R. A. Richards is seek-
ing the nomination for county judge
in opposition to R. B. McCoy, who
is seeking re-election, after having
been on this bench for sixteen years.

Property Is Escheated.

La Crosse.—Approximately \$40,000
will revert to the state because of
the sudden death of Christ Haugen,
dead dead in a hotel here. He
leaves no relatives and never made a

WILSON SPEAKS
TO THE NATION

Inaugural Address Delivered by
the New President.

SEES WORK OF RESTORATION

Task of Victorious Democracy Is to
Square Every Process of National
Life With Standards Set Up
at the Beginning.

Washington, March 4.—President
Wilson's inaugural address, remark-
able for its brevity, was listened to
with the greatest interest by the vast
throng which was gathered in front
of the capitol's east portico, and at its
close there was heard nothing but
praise for its eloquence and high
moral tone. The address in full was
as follows:

There has been a change of govern-
ment. It began two years ago, when the
house of representatives became
Democratic by a decisive majority.
It has now been completed. The se-
nate about to assemble will also be
Democratic. The offices of president
and vice-president have been put into
the hands of Democrats. What does
the change mean? That is the ques-
tion that is uppermost in our minds
today. That is the question I am go-
ing to try to answer, in order, if I
may, to interpret the occasion.

Purpose of the Nation.

It means much more than the mere
success of a party. The success of a
party means little, except when the
nation is using that party for a large
and definite purpose. No one can
mistake the purpose for which the
nation now seeks to use the Demo-
cratic party. It seeks to use it to in-
terpret a change in its own plans and
point of view. Some old things with
which we had grown familiar, and
which had begun to crept into the
very habit of our thought and of our
lives, have altered their aspect as we
have latterly looked critically upon
them, with fresh, awakened eyes;
have dropped their disguises and
shown themselves alien and sinister.
Some new things, as we look frankly
upon them, willing to comprehend
their real character, have come to us
to assume the aspect of things long bel-
ieved in and familiar, stuff, of our own
convictions. We have been refreshed
by a new insight into our own life.

We see that in many things that
life is very great. It is incomparably
great in its material aspects, in its
body of wealth, in the diversity and
sway of its energy, in the industries
which have been conceived and built
up by the genius of individual men
and the limitless enterprise of groups
of men. It is great, also, very great,
in its moral force. Nowhere else in
the world have noble men and women
exhibited in more striking form the
beauty and energy of sympathy and
helpfulness and counsel in their efforts
to rectify wrong, alleviate suffering,
and set the weak in the way of
strength and hope. We have built up,
moreover, a great system of govern-
ment, which has stood through a long
age as in many respects a model for
those who seek to set liberty upon
foundations that will endure against
fortuitous change, against storm and
accident. Our life contains every
great thing, and contains it in rich
abundance.

Evils That Have Come.

But the evil has come with the
good, and much fine gold has been
corroded. With riches has come in-
excusable waste. We have squandered
a great part of what we might
have used, and have not stopped to
conserve the exceeding bounty of na-
ture, without which our genius for
enterprise would have been worthless
and impotent, scorning to be careful,
shamefully prodigal as well as admir-
ably efficient. We have been proud of
our industrial achievements, but we
have not hitherto stopped thought-
fully enough to count the human cost,
the cost of lives snuffed out, of ener-
gies overtaxed and broken, the fear-
ful physical and spiritual cost to the
men and women and children upon
whom the dead weight and burden of
it all has fallen pitilessly the years
through. The groans and agony of it
all have not yet reached our ears, the
sobs, moving undertones of our life,
coming up out of the mines and fac-
tories and out of every home where
the struggle had its intimate and fa-
miliar seat. With the great govern-
ment went many deep secret things
which we too long delayed to look
into and scrutinize with candid, fear-
less eyes. The great government we
loved has too often been made use of
for private and selfish purposes, and
those who used it had forgotten the
people.

The Wheelbarrow.

If you have occasion to use a wheel-
barrow, leave it, when you are through
with it, in front of the house with the
handles towards the door. A wheel-
barrow is the most complicated thing
to fall over on the face of the earth.
A man will fall over one when he
would never think of falling over any-
thing else. He never knows when he
has got through falling over it, either,
for it will tangle his legs and his arms,
turn over with him and rear up in
front of him, and as he pauses in
his profanity to congratulate himself,
it takes a new turn, and scoops more
skin off of him, and he commences to
evolve anew, and bump himself on
fresh places. A man never ceases to
fall over a wheelbarrow until it turns
completely on its back, or brings up
against something it cannot upset. It
is the most inoffensive looking object
there is, but it is more dangerous
than a locomotive, and no man is
secure with one unless he is tight
hold on its handles, and is sitting
down on something. A wheelbarrow
has its uses, without doubt; but its
leisure moments it is the great blight-
ing curse on society.

Ceremonies Simple and Impressive.

Both of the ceremonies proper were

conducted in a severely simple but
most impressive manner. The sur-
roundings of the scene of the pres-
ident's induction into office, however,

were not so simple, for it was an out-
of-door event and the great gathering

of military, naval and uniformed civil

organizations gave much more than a
touch of splendor to the scene.

President Taft and President-elect

Wilson rode together from the White

House to the capitol, accompanied by

two members of the congressional

committee of arrangements. The vice-

president-elect also rode from the

White House to the capitol and in the

carriage with him were the senate's

president pro tempore, Senator Bacon

of Georgia, and three members of the

congressional committee of arrange-
ments.

Ceremony in Senate Chamber.

The admission to the senate cham-
ber to witness the oath-taking of the

vice-president was by ticket, and it

is needless to say every seat was

occupied. On the floor of the cham-
ber were many former members of

the senate who, because of the fact

that they once held membership in

that body, were given the privileges

of the floor. After the hall was filled

and all the minor officials of govern-
ment and those privileged to witness

the ceremony were seated, William H.

Taft and Woodrow Wilson entered

the senate chamber. They were fol-
lowed immediately by Vice-President-elect

Thomas R. Marshall, leaning

against his master's arm.

Safe Sentiments.

Two French orators made excellent

speeches at an American Thanksgiving

dinner in Paris and two Americans

made drowsy ones. The first Ameri-
can had a message to deliver, which

was that Americans should be upright

in business; and the second American,

a college professor, went to it for the

bigger part of an hour on the neces-
sity of educating children.

When it came another American's

turn he said: "Inasmuch as one of my

distinguished countrymen has im-

proved us here tonight the start-

ling truth that honesty is the best pol-
icy, and as another distinguished coun-
tryman has assured us that education

is a grand little thing for the young,

I can find nothing more to say except

I God bless our home," and he sat

down amid vociferous cheers.—Satur-

day Evening Post.

Daily Thought.

Forget ourselves; help us bear

cheerfully the forgetfulness of others.

Robert Louis Stevenson.

PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON.



WILSON HONORED

BY FINE PARADE

New President Reviews Immense
Inaugural Procession.

AVENUE A GLORIOUS SIGHT

General Wood, Grand Marshal—Vet-
erans, National Guard and Civil-
ians in Line—Indians Add
Touch of Picturesque.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

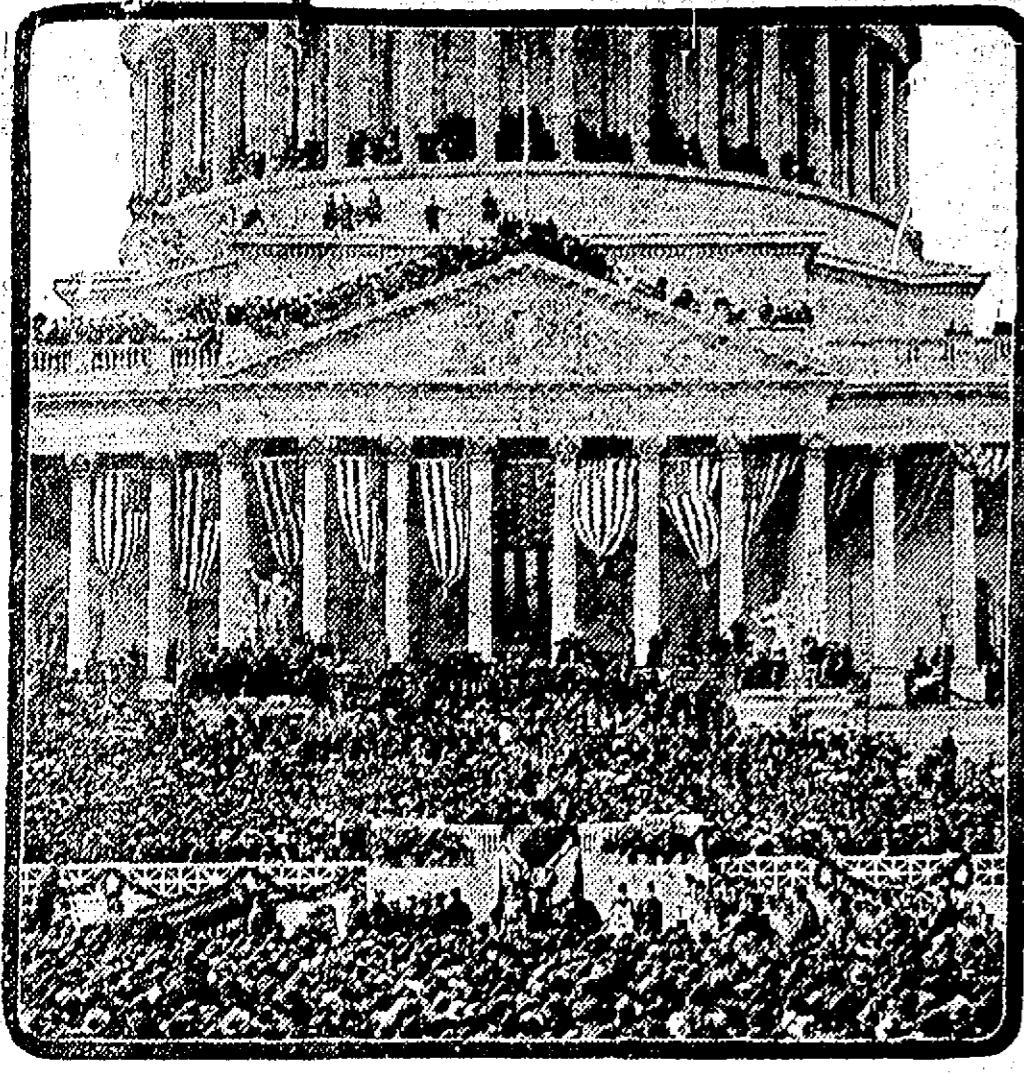
Washington, March 4.—Woodrow
Wilson, as ex-president of Princeton,
rode down Pennsylvania avenue to-
day, and later rode up the same ave-
nue as president of the United States
and as the highest officer of govern-
ment a few minutes thereafter re-
viewed the multitudes of soldiers and
civilians which, with playing bands
and flying flags, marched by to give
him proper official and personal honor.

For several nights Pennsylvania ave-
nue has been a glory of light. Today it
was a glory of color, movement and
music. There are 300,000 inhabitants
of the city of Washington. Its tem-
porary population is nearer the half
million mark. The absentees from the
military division of the militia division
had a place in the militia division.

Woodrow Wilson said that "Jeff-
ersonian simplicity" to be observed in all
things which had to do with his in-
auguration. The command for Jeff-
ersonian simplicity seems to be suscep-
tible to elastic construction. There
was nothing savoring of courts or ro-
yalty, but there was evidence in plenty
that the American people love uni-
forms and all kinds of display which
can find a place within the limits of
democratic definition. It was a good
and a great occasion generally.

They put the American Indians into
the civilian division. The fact that
they were in war paint and feathers
helped out in picturesqueness and did
nothing to disturb the peace. Members
of the United Hunt Clubs of America
rode in this division. Their pink coats
and their high hats apparently were
not thought to jar "Jeffersonian sim-
plicity" from its seat. Pink coats were worn on
the hunting field in Jefferson's day and in
Jefferson's state.

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LISTENING TO AN INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

TALES OF OTHER INAUGURATIONS

Incidents That Marked the Day in Former Years.

WASHINGTON'S OATH-TAKING

New York Scene of His Induction—Story of Jefferson's Simplicity a Myth—"People's Day" When Jackson Took Office.

By E. W. PICKARD.

Woodrow Wilson is the twenty-seventh man to be inaugurated president of the United States, but the twenty-fifth to be inaugurated in Washington. George Washington took the oath of office in New York and John Adams in Philadelphia. Moreover, the Father of His Country was not inaugurated on March 4.

Arriving at Elizabethtown Point, N. J., on April 23, he entered a barge rowed by 12 oarsmen clad in white, and passed through the Kill to New York harbor, which was full of all manner of craft gaily decorated and loaded with cheering crowds. The Spanish man of war Galveston broke out the colors of all nations, and fired a salute of 12 guns, to which the American frigate North Carolina responded.

Arrival at New York.

As Washington stepped ashore at Murray's wharf the guns of the battery roared out their salute and Gov. George Clinton and many members of congress saluted the first president. He was taken to the residence of Samuel Osgood, and for an entire week there was revelry throughout the city.

Finally, on April 30, all was ready for the inauguration. Washington was escorted to Federal Hall, then the capitol, which stood on the site of the present sub-treasury at Wall and Broad streets. The streets had been filled since sunrise with waiting crowds, and the enthusiasm was intense. In the senate chamber Washington was joined by Adams, Knox, Hamilton, von Steuben and a few others, and all of them appeared on the balcony. Robert R. Livingston, chancellor of New York, administered the oath and cried "Long live George Washington, president of the United States, whereupon there broke out a mighty tumult of cheering, bell-ringing and the noise of cannon. Returning to the senate chamber, President Washington read his inaugural address and the history of the United States under the constitution began.

Myth About Jefferson.

If you are a good Democrat, no doubt you believe that Thomas Jefferson rode unattended to the capitol on horseback, tied his horse to the fence, and was inaugurated with less ceremony than would attend the taking of office by a keeper of a dog pound. Such is the old story, but it is pure myth and is first found in a book of travels in the United States written by John Davis, an Englishman. Davis asserted that he was an eye-witness of the simple ceremony which he described, but it has been proved that he was not in Washington at the time.

The inauguration of Jefferson, which marked the defeat of the Federal party of Hamilton, Washington, Adams and Jay, was the first to take place in Washington. The newly established national capital, then but a few months old, contained only 3,000 inhabitants, many of them negroes; the houses were mostly huts and the streets muddy roads. The big event was thus described in the Philadelphia Aurora of March 11, 1801:

"At an early hour on Wednesday, March 4, the city of Washington presented a spectacle of uncommon splendor occasioned by the addition to its usual population of a large body of citizens from the adjacent districts. A discharge from the company of Washington artillery ushered in the day, and about one o'clock the Alexandria company of riflemen with the company of artillery paraded in front of the President's lodgings. At 12 o'clock Thomas Jefferson, attended by a number of his fellow citizens, among whom were many members of congress, repaired to the capitol. His dress was, as usual, that of a plain citizen, without any distinctive badge of office. He entered the capitol under a discharge from the artillery. As soon as he withdrew a discharge from the artillery was made. The remainder of the day was devoted to purposes of festivity, and at night there was a pretty general illumination."

Jackson Almost Mobbed.

When Andrew Jackson was elected in the fall of 1828 the people of the west and the radical elements of the

STATE SOLONS MAY GET \$1,200 A TERM

Resolution Increasing Salary of Lawmakers Passes House.

PEOPLE MUST VOTE ON IT

Bold Plan for Colonizing Northern Wisconsin Is Submitted to Assembly in Form of Pamphlet—Bill to Follow Later.

Madison.—Without a dissenting vote the assembly passed the joint resolution to be submitted to the people in 1914, increasing the salary of members of the legislature from \$500 to \$1,200 a term. The same resolution passed the legislature two years ago.

The house also passed the resolution to amend the constitution, permitting a reduction in the number of circuit judges of the state. The constitution permits an increase of circuits, but no decrease.

Anti-Discrimination Adopted.

Speaker Bell's bill, which he has gathered in three previous sessions of the legislature, known as the anti-discrimination measure, has passed the assembly with only the opposition of the Social Democrats. The bill will prevent a dealer undercutting in one community and raising the price in another in order to drive out competition at the place where it offers the same article at a lower price. A similar law is now in operation in South Dakota, and the United States Supreme court recently sustained a similar act in the state of Nebraska. The Chinook bill, prohibiting marriage of persons of a closer kindship than second cousins, has been sent to the engrossing committee. All of the Hood bills to abolish the state industrial commission, the state forestry board and other departments of government have been slaughtered.

Many Bills Are Killed.

The Teasdale bill, prohibiting the collection of ten cents excess fare of persons neglecting to purchase a ticket before boarding a train, was killed in the senate, and two similar bills, one by Jennings and the other by Glidewell, have been killed in the house. The Sharp bill to permit county treasurers to serve more than two consecutive terms was slaughtered in the house on roll call, and the Minkley bill, permitting a city to inaugurate a system of free text-books, was sent back to the committee on education for further hearings.

Colonizing Plan Up.

The colonization scheme for the settlement of northern Wisconsin was presented to the legislature in the form of a pamphlet prepared by Albert A. Williams, who has been making a study of the subject for years. The Williams pamphlet goes into the plan in detail, submitting the rules and articles of incorporation to be used for such a plan. He believes that this is the only way the country can be rapidly developed, and that it will develop a community spirit and a family friendliness and love. In nearly all of the northern counties there are thousands of acres idle in nearly every township.

The aim is to so interest our young people in the success and standing of their own families, through the interest of comparative firm accounting and graphic representation of family achievement, that we shall put aside culture upon the plane of sport and give to our awards some of the aura of the pennant," declares Mr. Williams. "The seat of the co-operative spirit will be the regular weekly meetings, where the people will come together for the purpose of investing and administering their common funds and transacting their common business. To this serious purpose will be added social and educational features and, as detectives discovered and foiled an attempt to assassinate him on his way to Washington. The bold bodies of troops that had been employed at former inaugurations merely to add pomp to the occasion now were used for the protection of the president. As he rode to the capitol in a carriage he was preceded by a company of savers and miners; a double file of cavalry rode on each side, and in the rear were infantry and riflemen. On horse tops and in windows all along Pennsylvania avenue were posted riflemen.

The day had opened cloudy, chilly and dismal, but as the president stepped forward to take the oath from the aged Chief Justice Taney the sun burst through the clouds and shone upon the bowed head of the man who was to give up his life for the country he loved. Lincoln himself noticed this "sunburst" and drew from it a happy augury.

In Recent Years.

The inaugurations of Cleveland and Roosevelt are too recent to tell. To the former the Democrats flocked in tremendous numbers, Washington entertained 100,000 visitors that day, and 25,000 persons marched in the parade. Colonel Roosevelt's inauguration attracted another immense throng, and was made especially picturesque by the Rough Riders and other Spanish war veterans who appeared in the procession.

One wishes to stir the wrath of the "weather man" in Washington, it is only necessary to mention March 4, 1909, when William Howard Taft was inducted into the office of president. Every preparation had been made for an imposing ceremonial and parade, but the entire affair was spoiled by a fierce blizzard and snowstorm that swept over the national capital. The weather bureau was caught napping, and gave no smallest hint of the coming storm. The parade was held, after a fashion, but the ceremony of inaugurating the president had to be transferred from the front of the capitol to the senate chamber, where but few could gain admittance to witness them. The weather bureau will not hear the last of that fiasco in this generation.

Use of the Toothbrush.

On the subject of the toothbrush a great deal has been written of late. Some condemn it as a septic and useless instrument, and demand that it shall be either boiled or soaked in very strong antiseptics every time after use. Others still hold that regularly in the use of the toothbrush is one of the cardinal virtues, and will be rewarded by an undecayed set of teeth. Probably the truth lies somewhere between the two extremes; the toothbrush regularly used is valuable,

Support Delavan School.

The Wisconsin State Association of the Deaf protests against the proposed practical abolition of the State School for the Deaf. President E. A. Weller has appointed a committee consisting of Henry B. Blunkett, Richard H. Dimick and Oscar H. Angeloth to lay the association's protest before the legislature, and to secure signatures of deaf citizens of Wisconsin to memorials against the abandonment of the Delavan institution. The committee in its formal appeal to the legislature declares that the small day schools for the deaf throughout Wisconsin are not adequate substitutes for the institutional training received at Delavan, as they do not mold the character of the pupils. It is admitted, however, that this criticism cannot be made against the day schools for the deaf in the larger cities of the state, where graded instruction and industrial training are given. The protest notes the fact that Superintendent Ella Flagg Young of the Chicago school system has recommended the establishment in Chicago of a boarding school for the deaf, in which the pupils may be kept continuously from Monday morning until Friday evening. The committee advocates the use of the day schools for the deaf as primary schools from which, after they have reached a certain age, pupils can be sent to Delavan. This plan would enable parents to keep their children with the home circle until they have reached an age at which they can profitably attend an educational sense be sent to the State School for the Deaf at Delavan.

Offer of \$20,000 to Release Slayer Is Rejected.

State Board Asks Large Sum.

In urging an appropriation of \$25,000 for its work the state board of immigration in a report to the legislative committee declares that through the efforts of the board many new settlers have been brought to the state, and the value of lands greatly increased.

The board calls attention to the fact that by its efforts in conjunction with private organizations there has been a large advance in the value of the lands of the state, an increase within two years of more than one dollar per acre on 1,000,000 acres, which has added \$10,000,000 to the value of the taxable property in the state.

The actual work of the board is carried on by Commissioner B. G. Packer.

If given a creditable appropriation the board proposes to extend its operations in the way of making exhibits at state fairs and other exhibitions, invitations to which have heretofore been rejected because of lack of funds.

The report is signed by all members of the board, James A. Frear as secretary of state and ex-officio member, Dean H. L. Russell of the college of agriculture, and G. O. Revey, president of the state board of agriculture.

Lumber Men Choose Officers.

The annual session of the Wisconsin Retail Lumber Dealers' Association at the Hotel Pfister in Milwaukee was marked by the retirement after twenty years of service of Paul Lachmund, secretary of the association. Adolph Pfund of Madison, who was named as Mr. Lachmund's assistant, was elected to the office.

Resolutions adopted included a declaration in favor of a national reciprocal demurrage law asking congress to give this relief to shippers and the railroads in the interest of fair treatment of both. It had been planned to express approval of the Pinchot protest against the turning over to the states of control of the forest reservations of the national government. Other resolutions declared in favor of one cent postage, a pure advertising law as advocated by Printers' Ink.

The officers elected were: President, Frank Boden, Horicon, re-elected; treasurer, Albert Schaller, Menasha; directors, D. J. Loomans, Waukon, and George W. La Pointe, Jr., Menomonie.

Officers of the Wisconsin Retail Lumber Dealers' Mutual Insurance company: President, M. H. Hand, Plymouth; treasurer, H. L. Meyer, Hibbert; directors, C. F. Moore, Portage, and C. W. Allen, Berlin. The directors in joint session elected Mr. Pfund to the joint secretaryship.

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REMOVAL PLANS

DELAY FOR MATTER SEEN IN INTRODUCTION OF SUBSTITUTE BILLS.

LOOK OVER PROPOSED SITES

Joint Committee, After Investigation, Will Report to Legislature at Present Session or Two Years Hence—Threatened Fight Averted.

Madison.—The threatened fight on the floor of the assembly over the Carpenter bill for the commission to investigate new sites for the state fair was averted when Assemblyman Axel Johnson submitted a substitute bill providing that the proposed commission shall investigate "all appropriate sites." This allows an inquiry into the present situation at Milwaukee and causes of the alleged poor attendance and all incidental considerations of the problem. The commission is asked to make a report to this or the next legislature. Mr. Carpenter moved that his bill and amendments offered by Messrs. Goessler and Kiefer be referred to the committee on agriculture. This was so ordered.

Urge U. S. Intervention

Assemblyman Bowe of Ashland has presented a resolution to the lower house petitioning the Wisconsin senators and representatives at Washington to urge intervention in Mexican affairs. This resolution cites the conditions prevailing in Mexico and declares that there is no evidence of an abatement of the conditions under the new military rule. It declares that American lives are in jeopardy and that it is and always has been the policy of the American government to lend counsel and help in such emergencies.

Clerks Must Work Sundays

The bill limiting the hours of labor in a drug store to 120 for fourteen days and providing that every clerk must have twenty-four hours of consecutive rest from duty during every period of two weeks is to be recommended for passage. The feature of the bill prohibiting drug stores from remaining open except for a limited period on Sunday will be stricken from the bill. Because of the necessity of having drug stores open all day Sunday in some communities it was decided by the committee to eliminate the provision from the bill which provided that drug stores could only remain open on Sundays between 8 o'clock and 10 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock and 8 o'clock in the evening.

\$235,000 Reformatory Asked.

The state board of control, in a report submitted to the senate recommends the purchase of a site for a female reformatory, to be located four miles south of Fond du Lac. The site recommended consists of forty-one acres and will cost \$36,000. The estimated cost of site and buildings is \$235,000 and the state board recommends that that sum be appropriated for the purpose.

Fair Board Bill Killed.

Assemblyman Stoer's bill providing for a reorganization of the state board of agriculture and for a new system of management of the state fair was recommended for indefinite postponement by the assembly committee on agriculture after a hearing. Mr. Paul's bill providing in effect that purchasers by contract of farm products shall pay for the cost of lives snuffed out of existence overtaxed and broken, the fearful physical and spiritual cost to the men and women and children upon whom the dead weight and burden of it all has fallen pitilessly the years through. The groans and agony of it all had not yet reached our ears, the solemn, moving undertone of our life, coming up out of the mines and factories and out of every home where the struggle had its intimate and familiar seat. With the great government went many deep secret things which we too long delayed to look into and scrutinize with candor, fear less eyes. The great government we loved has too often been made use of for private and selfish purposes, and those who used it had forgotten the people.

Hits Mill Dam Owners.

Madison.—The assembly committee on state affairs had a hearing on the Hull bill making owners of mill dams liable to two times the amount of the damages caused by the giving away of such dams. The bill grew out of the breaking of the Hattfield dam year ago, causing great damage to the city of Black River Falls. The committee took no action on the bill.

To Organize Brewing Company.

Wausau.—A brewing company, with capital stock of \$125,000, is in process of organization here.

\$1,500 Fire at Port Washington.

Port Washington.—Fire discovered in the warehouse of Mrs. A. Boerner caused \$1,500 damage to the contents of the warehouse and smaller loss to four other firms.

Neenah Man Appointed.

Madison.—State Dairy and Food Commissioner Emery announces the appointment of E. L. Alderhof of Neenah as assistant dairy and food commissioner to succeed Prof. U. S. Baer of Madison, resigned.

Crossed Wires Cause Fire.

Manitowoc.—A fire of unknown origin, believed to have been caused by crossed electric wires, caused a loss of from \$7,000 to \$14,000 in the Kruelick block.

Bishop's Secretary Near Death.

La Crosse.—The Rev. John W. Rapp, for many years secretary to Bishop James Schwabach, is critically ill at St. Joseph's hospital, where he recently submitted to an operation for cancer.

Two Candidates Announced.

Tomah.—R. A. Richards is seeking the nomination for county judge in opposition to R. B. McCoy, who is seeking re-election, after having been on this bench for sixteen years.

Property is Eschewed.

La Crosse.—Approximately \$40,000 will revert to the state because of the sudden death of Christ Haugen, found dead in a hotel here. He leaves no relatives and never made a

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SEES WORK OF RESTORATION

Task of Victorious Democracy Is to Square Every Process of National Life With Standards Set Up at the Beginning.

Washington, March 4.—President Wilson's inaugural address, remarkable for its brevity, was listened to with the greatest interest by the vast throng which was gathered in front of the capitol's east portico, and at its close there was heard nothing but praise for its eloquence and high moral tone. The address in full was as follows:

There has been a change of government. It began two years ago, when the house of representatives became Democratic by a decisive majority. It has now been completed. The senate about to assemble will also be Democratic. The offices of president and vice-president have been put into the hands of Democrats. What does the change mean? That is the question I am going to try to answer, in order, if I may, to interpret the occasion.

Purpose of the Nation.

It means much more than the mere success of a party. The success of a party means little except when the nation is using that party for a large and definite purpose. No one can mistake the purpose for which the nation now seeks to use the Democratic party. It seeks to use it to interpret a change in its own plans and point of view. Some old things with which we had grown familiar, and which had begun to creep into the very habit of our thought and of our lives, have altered their aspect as we have latterly looked critically upon them, with fresh, awakened eyes; have dropped their disguises and shown themselves alien and sinister. Some new things, as we look frankly upon them, willing to comprehend their real character, have come to assume the aspect of things long believed in and familiar, stuff of our own convictions. We have been refreshed by a new insight into our own life.

We see that in many things we have done, the old-fashioned, never-to-be-neglected, fundamental, safeguarding of property and of individual right. This is the high enterprise of the new day; to lift everything that concerns our life as a nation to the light that shines from the hearthfire of every man's conscience and vision; the right. It is inconceivable that we should do this as partisans; it is inconceivable we should do it in ignorance of the facts as they are or in blind haste. We shall restore, not destroy. We shall deal with our economic system as it is and as it may be modified, not as it might be if we had a clean sheet of paper to write upon; and step by step we shall make it what it should be, in the spirit of those who question their own wisdom and seek counsel and knowledge, not shallow self-satisfaction or the excitement of excursions whether they can not tell. Justice, and only justice, shall always be our motto.

Nation Deeply Stirred.

And yet it will be no cool process of mere science. The nation has been deeply stirred, stirred by a solemn passion, stirred by the knowledge of wrong, of ideals lost, of government often debauched and made an instrument of evil. The feelings with which we face this new age of right and opportunity sweep across our heartstrings like some air out of God's own presence, where justice and mercy are reconciled and the brother are one. We know our task to be no mere task of politics but a task which shall search us through and through, whether we be able to understand our time and the need of our people, whether we be indeed their spokesmen, and interpreters, whether we have the pure heart which we seek to set liberty upon foundations that will endure against storm and tempest, against storm and tempest, against storm and tempest.

Evils That Have Come.

But the evil has come with the good, and much fine gold has been corroded. With riches has come incalculable waste. We have squandered a great part of what we might have used, and have not stopped to consider the exceeding bounty of nature, without which our genius for enterprise would have been worthless and impotent, scorning to be careful, shamefully prodigal as well as admirably efficient. We have been proud of our industrial achievements, but we have not hitherto stopped thoughtfully enough to count the human cost, the cost of lives snuffed out, of enterprizes overtaxed and broken, the fearful physical and spiritual cost to the men and women and children upon whom the dead weight and burden of it all has fallen pitilessly the years through. The groans and agony of it all had not yet reached our ears, the solemn, moving undertone of our life, coming up out of the mines and factories and out of every home where the struggle had its intimate and familiar seat. With the great government went many deep secret things which we too long delayed to look into and scrutinize with candor, fear less eyes. The great government we loved has too often been made use of for private and selfish purposes, and those who used it had forgotten the people.

At last a vision has been vouchsafed us of our life as a whole. We see the bad with the good, the debased and decadent with the sound and vital. With this vision we approach new affairs. Our duty is to cleanse, to reconsider, to restore, to correct the evil without impairing the good, to purify and humanize every process of our common life without weakening or sentimentalizing it. There has been something crude and heartless and unfeeling in our haste to succeed and be great. Our thought has been 'Let every man look out for himself,' while we reared giant machine which made it impossible that any but those who stood at the levers of control should have a chance to look out for themselves. We had not forgotten our morals. We remembered well enough that we had set up a policy which was meant to serve the humblest as well as the most powerful, with an eye single to the standards of justice and fair play, and remembered it with pride. But we were very heedless and in a hurry to be great.

Things to Be Altered.

We come now to the sober second thought. The scales of heedlessness have fallen from our eyes. We have made up our minds to square every process of our national life and polish in the ordinary way.

Safe Sentiments.

Two French orators made excellent speeches at an American Thanksgiving dinner in Paris and two Americans made dreary ones. The first American had a message to deliver, which was that Americans should be upright in business; and the second American, a college professor, went to it for the bigger part of an hour on the necessity of educating children.

When it came another American's turn he said: "Inasmuch as one of my distinguished countrymen has im-

pressed on us here tonight the startling truth that honesty is the best policy, and as another distinguished countryman has assured us that education is a grand little thing for the young, I can find nothing more to say except 'God bless our home,'" and he sat down amid vociferous cheers.—Saturday Evening Post.

Daily Thought.

Forget yourselves; help us bear cheerfully the forgetfulness of others.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

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praise for its eloquence and high moral tone. The address in full was as follows:

We have itemized with some degree of particularity the things that ought to be altered and here are some of the chief items: A tariff which cuts us off from our proper part in the commerce of the world, violates the just principles of taxation, and makes the government a facile instrument in the hands of private interests; a banking and currency system based upon the necessity of the government to sell its bonds fifty years ago and perfectly adapted to concentrating cash and restricting credits; an industrial system which, take it on all its sides, financial as well as administrative, holds capital in leading strings, restricts the liberties and limits the opportunities of labor, and exploits without renewing or conserving the natural resources of the country; a body of agricultural activities never yet given the efficiency of great business undertakings or served as it should be through the instrumentality of science taken directly to the farm, or afforded the facilities of credit best suited to its practical needs; water courses undeveloped, waste places unclaimed, forests untended, fast disappearing without plan or prospect of renewal, unregarded waste heaps at every mine. We have studied as perhaps no other nation has the most effective means of production, but we have not studied cost or economy as we should either as organizers of industry, as statesmen, or as individuals.

Government for Humanity.

Nor have we studied and perfected the means by which government may be put at the service of humanity, in safeguarding the health of the nation, the health of its men and its women and its children, as well as their rights in the struggle for existence. This is no sentimental duty. The firm basis of government is justice, not pity. These are matters of justice. There can be no equality or opportunity, the first essential of justice in the body politic, if men and women and children be not shielded in their lives, their very vitality, from the consequences of great industrial and social processes which they cannot alter, control, or singly cope with. Society must see to it that it does not itself crush or weaken or damage its own constituent parts. The first duty of law is to keep sound the society it serves. Sanitary laws, pure food laws, and laws determining conditions of labor which individuals are powerless to determine for themselves are intimate parts of the very business of justice and legal efficiency.

These are some of the things we ought to do, and not leave the others undone, the old-fashioned, never-to-be-neglected, fundamental, safeguarding of property and of individual right. This is the high enterprise of the new day; to lift everything that concerns our life as a nation to the light that shines from the hearthfire of every man's conscience and vision; the right. It is inconceivable that we should do this as partisans; it is inconceivable we should do it in ignorance of the facts as they are or in blind haste. We shall restore, not destroy. We shall deal with our economic system as it is and as it may be modified, not as it might be if we had a clean sheet of paper to write upon; and step by step we shall make it what it should be, in the spirit of those who question their own wisdom and seek counsel and knowledge, not shallow self-satisfaction or the excitement of excursions whether they can not tell. Justice, and only justice, shall always be our motto.

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Grand Rapids Tribune

BY DRUMB & SUTOR.

Grand Rapids, Wis., Mar. 5, 1913

Entered at the Post Office at Grand Rapids
Wisconsin, as Second Class
Mail Matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Year \$1.50

Six Months 75

Three Months 50

Advertising Rates—For display matter
a flat rate of \$2.00 per inch charged.
The dimensions of the Tribune are 24 inches
long, making a one column advertisement
cost \$2.00 for one insertion. Additional in-
sertions cost at the same rate. Special rates
are given to those who make resolutions of re-
spect, and all notices of entertainments and
where an admission fee is charged will be
charged at 6 cents per line.

Correspondents are requested to write on
one side only, and to sign
their names to communications. It does
not matter if you write every week, sign
their names anyway, as it will not be pub-
lished.

DYING HARD.

National banks are chartered by the
United States government. They
have powers and privileges that are
denied to all other banks. Among
these powers is that of issuing money,
which is an attribute of sovereignty
itself.

Congress could, this very day, re-
peal the act under which these banks
were created and send every one of
them into liquidation. It could by a
single law destroy all those privileges
under which the First National
bank, for example, has made \$30,000,000 in
profits on an original investment of
\$500,000.

Yet George F. Baker, president of
that bank, tells a committee of con-
gress that "this committee has no more
right to my list of bank securities than
the public has to my tailor bill." He
tells this committee that "it's none of
congress's business how many banks
are controlled by a national bank." He
tells this committee that there is
no reason for the surcharge of certain
syndicates to congress, and that "as
to the partners in interest, it is purely
a private affair." He tells this com-
mittee that by a securities company
organized by the First National bank
is purely a personal, private transaction.

The old order dies hard and it
fights to the last. It required years of
agitation and legislation to convince
the reluctant railroads that they were
affected with a public interest and that
they could have no honest secret to
them.

It required years of agitation to
convince corporations that they were
not above the government that char-
tered them.

Men like Mr. Baker think that a
national bank is a private affair.

Other men of his type lustily pro-
claim that the stock exchange is a
private affair. All of them exploit the
ancient theory that the public is a new
milch cow whose sole function is to be
exploited for individual profit. But
their day is done.

Mr. Baker is an interesting but not
an important role of a dead past. Ten
years from now financiers of his type
will be as rare as railroad presidents
who deny the right of the government
to regulate interstate commerce.—Now
York World.

Since newspapers in Wisconsin were
prohibited from taking transportation
in payment of advertising bills, time
tables have not appeared in all of the
papers of the state. Senator Teasdale
introduced a bill by which railroads
will be required to publish local time
tables in the newspapers of the towns
or cities where stations are maintained
and to pay the rate charged by the
newspapers for such insertion.

Uncoupled and unengaged upper
births in sleeping cars shall not be let
down unless the occupant of the lower
birth wishes, according to a decision of
the supreme court last week. In case
No. 203, the state of Wisconsin vs. the
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad,
the court held that the upper
birth law is valid. That law provides
that the occupant of a lower birth
shall determine whether the upper
birth shall be let down if not occupied.

No Drinks or Cigars.

It will be well for candidates for
county and municipal offices this spring
to read the corrupt practices act of
Wisconsin, which is like that of Minnesota,
and hold themselves within its
restrictions. The Wisconsin law also
prohibits in general terms the giving
away of cigars or drinks or anything
of value as an inducement to vote for any
candidate; prohibits spending money
for hired solicitors and poll workers,
and also prohibits candidates from
hiring teams for use at the polls. The
law states just what money can be
spent for, and if any candidate violates
its provisions he is rendered in-
eligible to hold the office for which he
may have been elected.—Wausau Pilot.

A Leading Alfalfa State.

A census taken among the growers
of alfalfa who belong to the Wisconsin
Experimental association brings
out the fact that their yields on es-
tablished seedings averaged 4.4 tons
per acre. This is encouraging to all
Wisconsin, as it puts her well ahead
as an alfalfa growing state. It will
also have the effect of doubling our
acreage of this crop in a very short
time.

Mr. A. D. Campbell, who has been
for many years interested in the de-
velopment of this state, has been care-
fully watching the spread and suc-
cess of alfalfa growing here. He says
of the crop this year:

"We find in Wisconsin that the best
practice in securing a stand of alfalfa is
to cultivate the ground thoroughly
in the spring and about the first or
tenth of June, in order to thoroughly
kill out the season's growth of weeds.
Then seed with about 20 pounds to
the acre, together with a reasonable
amount of soil from an established
alfalfa field. When this work is
properly done, we are almost certain to
secure a fine stand and a yield of from
a ton to a ton and a quarter per acre
in the one cutting of the first season
and a good growth for protection dur-
ing the winter."

"These results are produced in all
parts of the state from the Illinois
state line to Lake Superior. Swartz
Brothers of Wausau, who are ex-
tensive growers of alfalfa, seeded 20
acres this year which they sold stand-
ing in the field at \$16 per acre. The
experiment sub-station at Superior
obtained this year three-fourths of a
ton per acre on new seedings, which,
however, is somewhat less than usual.
This does away with the claim that
so often made that farmers lose a
year's use of land when seeding a
field without a nurse crop."—Wis-
consin Agriculturist.

The Stock-Feeding Problem.
(Contributed.)

Farming as a business enterprise,
and farming as a matter of recreation,
or as a hobby, are two entirely differ-
ent propositions.

The bona fide farmer, the man who
wishes to make a living on the farm,
and who must make the farm pay, if he is
to gain any financial headway, is the
man who must run the farm on a profit-
producing basis.

Such a farmer must know just exactly
wherein the profit is made, not by
guesswork but to a certainty. So
diversified farming requires a careful
attention to the details of the different
phases of the farm activities and a
careful watch of each "department" of
the farm plant.

When the farmer (?) simply pro-
duced grain year after year, and sold
the same, he only had to know what
his land produced per acre and the
price received per bushel to know what
the farm produced.

But as such work soon comes to an
end in the impoverishing of the soil,
the man who makes farming a business
figures up the work, and it is he who
figures out how he can best feed up
the hay, grain and other products
raised on the farm so that the necessary
fertilizing elements can be re-
turned to the fields, and the farm
built up to a high state of fertility by
continued farm operations.

This farmer finds that his neighbor
who makes his money in other busi-
ness and who supports his farm thor-
oughly, and who has a fine herd of cows,
is producing an abnormal amount of
butter or milk from his herd per cow,
he studies the neighbor herd carefully
and figures the method of feeding, the
amount of feeding, the amount and
cost thereof, and quite often, if not
usually, finds that the neighbor's herd
is not really producing a profit even on
the big yield therefrom.

It is found that to secure the highest
possible production from a herd is not
the best production for him as a busi-
ness farmer. It may be all right for
the man who is supporting a farm as a
hobby or as a luxury, and who wants
the reputation of producing the big
amounts per cow.

The business farmer then settles
down to the problem for him to solve,
to wit: taking what he has on the
farm, what he can raise, and what he
can otherwise obtain, how should it be
disposed of to produce the best profit,
not immediate returns, but in a con-
tinued business on the farm. This
consideration takes in, of course, the
building up of the soil fertility and
improving the farm plant generally so
that the business equipment is in better
shape at the end of each year's opera-
tions than at the beginning.

It has been fully demonstrated that
the raw products of the farm in the
main must be fed up on the farm to
best produce continuing prosperity in
that business.

This means therefore a careful study
of the ways and means of best feeding
the raw products of the farm. This
farmer soon finds that in the
dairying branch of the farm work, that
there is a point in the feeding of his
cows beyond which he can not go with-
out eating up or rather feeding up his
profits. In other words, that it is not
profitable, hence not desirable to feed
lavishly in order to reach the highest
producing capacity of the herd. The
cost of reaching the highest capacity
of the herd is too great for any
profits to be realized.

The cow or herd is a factory in which
the raw materials of the farm are to
be manufactured into milk, cream and
butter at a profit if possible. Hence,
feeding the very best and often the
costliest raw materials, which are necessary
to produce the limit of capacity,
is found to be not good sense for
our business farmer.

It is therefore highly important to
properly solve the proposition, "ak-
ing what I have and can best produce,
with what I can otherwise obtain rea-
sonably, how and what should I feed
on the farm to produce me the best
continuing profits."

State Vet. Urges Caution in Using Hog
Cholera Virus.

"The promiscuous use of hog chol-
era virus by persons other than veter-
inarians skilled in its administration
would cause an epidemic of hog chol-
era in the state worse than that which
destroyed more than a half million
dollars worth of valuable animals last
year," claims Dr. O. H. Ellison, state
veterinarian.

During the outbreak of an epidemic
of hog cholera in the state, the state
veterinary department, with the aid of
the U. S. agricultural college, has
started a campaign to educate veter-
inarians and hog raisers to a realization
of the importance of the use of chol-
era serum as a means of checking
the spread of the disease, and the ne-
cessity of caution to avoid dangers
which attend the use of the remedy as
a preventive.

Arsenic in Nature.

It has long been known that traces
of arsenic are to be found not only in
human and animal organisms, but in
certain plants, such as the cabbage,
turnip and potato, and in wheat.

Two members of the French academy of
sciences, Messieurs Jadin and Astruc,
have shown that arsenic is also to be
found in rice, peas, beans, lettuce, cel-
ery, asparagus, parsnips, and in most
vegetables used as food by man, as
well as in apples, pears, pineapples,
oranges and nuts. Since plants
absorb arsenic from the soil, arsenic
must occur far more widely in nature than was at one time
supposed.

Dates From Bethlehem.

The chief industry in Bethlehem to-
day is the manufacture of articles
of religious devotional and ornaments
from mother-of-pearl. The principal
products are carved shells on which
religious scenes are depicted, beads,
and rosaries. The material known as
"pearl waste," from which the two
latter products are made, is very
largely imported from the United
States, and that country is the largest
purchaser of these goods. The large
carved shells are mostly sold to tour-
ists in Jerusalem and Bethlehem.

EVERYTHING GOES.

(Kansas City Journal.)

And how you may transport a steak
By parcel post.

A shovel or a garden rake
Will go by post.

The postman is a willing soul
And lugs a washtub or a bowl.
We even get our daily coat
By parcel post.

A damsel may transmit a kiss
By parcel post.

All sorts of little things like this
If you have fever or have chills
You write the doctor of your thrills
And he will send you back some pills
By parcel post.

Papa in a Maze.
Distressed, Mother—John! John!
John has swallowed my latchkey.
Mischief-Minded Father—Never mind—
mine—London Opinion.

Death of Mrs. Cicelia Jero.

(Contributed.)

Mrs. Cicelia Jero was born in Oswego
County, N. Y., March 1st, 1831, and
was raised to womanhood at that
place. At the age of 23 she was united
in marriage to Israel Jero. Later the
family came to Wisconsin where she
resided until her death which occurred
at Grand Rapids, February 23, 1913, at
the home of her daughter, Mrs. George Helser.
Lovingly cared for her through her
illness which she bore so patiently
until death relieved her of her suffering.

She was the mother of fourteen
children, seven of whom are still living.
She was a kind loving mother
and was loved by all who knew her,
but alas, she has gone to join her
loved companion and many loved ones
at the other shore.

Funeral services were held at the
home on Wednesday, Feb. 23, at 1
o'clock. Rev. Logan officiating. A large
crowd assembled to pay their last
respects to one who was so dearly
loved, all the children being present
except I. H. Jero, of Washington, and
Mrs. E. M. Peavel of Eldron, Wis.
and Governor McGovern.

Before their return the committee
purchased a supply of road making
machinery, consisting of a ten-ton
Austin gas roller, one small grader, two
large wheel scrapers, eight drag scrapers,
two sprinkling outfit and other minor
tools, the whole amounting to
\$3,888.10, the list price being \$4,600.
The entire purchase will be shipped to
Milwaukee where it will be used for
the first time. The three gentlemen
as a purchasing committee, are en-
titled to a bouquet.

Buy Road Machinery.

Marshfield Herald—Henry Elbo, J.

J. Iverson and Frank Whitrock, con-
stituting the special committee ap-
pointed by the county board as a country
highway committee, attended the
annual road school held at Madison
last week. It was a great gathering,
every district in the state being repre-
sented by from two to five persons.

The school was held under the aus-
pices of the Wisconsin Highway Com-
mission. The Wood County delega-
tion are loud in their praise of what is
being done all over the state in the
matter of better highways. A pleasing
part of the program was short talk by
Senator E. E. Brown, Judge Marshall
and Governor McGovern.

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CORRECT FOOT-FORM FOOTWEAR

Wear-U-Well Shoes

NO MIDDLEMAN'S PROFIT

Serviceable

Our Direct

From Factory to You

method saves you the
difference of \$1.02 in
cost price of your shoes.

WEAR-U-Well SHOE CO.

FRANK MAZUR, Manager.

Factory Branch 481.

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

What ED. KENNEDY of
Auburndale, thinks of

The Ford
CAR

Writing to the R. F. D. News, Ed. Ken-
nedy of Auburndale, recommends the Ford
Car to his fellow carriers and to the public
generally in the following strong language:

"In reply to the queries of carriers in re-
gard to carrying mail by automobiles, I will
give them my experience. Last May I bought
a Ford runabout. I ran it every day except
three up to December 5. I never had a cent
repairs or expense in that time. I never had
a puncture, never had a tire off, in 6,480 miles.
My route is twenty-seven and one-half miles,
with 188 boxes, averaging 8,000 pieces of mail
a month. It takes from two to two and a half
hours to make the trip. My expenses for gas-
oline and lubricating oil was \$31.50 for 3,000
miles.

"I used four horses before I got the car.
I drove two every other day. They cost me
\$31.50 a month for feed and upkeep. This
makes a saving of \$133.00 in favor of the auto-
mobile, besides a saving of three hours per
day in time. I would say to all carriers get a
Ford car and cut down expenses. I never had
any experience with a gasoline engine—in
fact, never started one—until I got the Ford.
I have been a carrier for over eight years and
have never missed a trip."

FOR SALE BY

Huntington & Lessig
GRAND RAPIDS, WIS.

It's Not a Hobby

To have a checking account at a bank is not a
hobby. THERE IS REASON IN IT. IT IS
WISE AND IT

SIDETRACK FAIR
REMOVAL PLANS

DELAY FOR MATTER SEEN IN
INTRODUCTION OF SUB-
STITUTE BILLS.

LOOK OVER PROPOSED SITES

Joint Committee, After Investigation,
Will Report to Legislature at Pres-
ent Session on Two Years Hence—
Threatened Fight Averted.

Madison.—The threatened fight on the floor of the assembly over the Carpenter bill for the commission to investigate new sites for the state fair was averted, when Assemblyman Axel Johnson submitted a substitute bill providing that the proposed commission shall investigate "all appropriate sites." This allows an inquiry into the present situation at Milwaukee and causes of the alleged poor attendance and all incidental considerations of the problem. The commission is asked to make a report to this or the next legislature. Mr. Carpenter moved that his bill and amendments offered by Messrs. Koesler and Kiefer be referred to the committee on state affairs. This was so ordered.

Urge U. S. Intervention
Assemblyman Bove of Ashland has presented a resolution to the lower house petitioning the Wisconsin senators and representatives at Washington to urge intervention in Mexican affairs. This resolution cites the conditions prevailing in Mexico and declare that there is no evidence of an abandonment of the conditions under the new military rule. It declares that American lives are in jeopardy and that it is and always has been the policy of the American government to lend counsel and help in such emergencies.

Clerks Must Work Sundays
The bill limiting the hours of labor in a drug store to 1:30 for fourteen days and providing that every clerk must have twenty-four hours of consecutive rest from duty during every period of two weeks is to be recommended for passage. The feature of the bill prohibiting drug stores from remaining open except for a limited period on Sunday will be stricken from the bill. Because of the necessity of having drug stores open all day Sunday in some communities it was decided by the committee to eliminate the provision from the bill which provided that drug stores could only remain open on Sundays between 3 o'clock and 10 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock and 8 o'clock in the evening.

\$285,000 Reformatory Asked
The state board of control, in a report submitted to the senate recommends the purchase of a site for a female reformatory, to be located four miles south of Fond du Lac. The site recommended consists of forty-one acres and will cost \$24,000. The estimated cost of site and buildings is \$235,000 and the state board recommends that that sum be appropriated to the project.

Fair Board Bill Killed
Assemblyman Shoor's bill providing for a reorganization of the state board of agriculture and for a new system of management of the state fair was recommended for indefinite postponement by the assembly committee on agriculture after a hearing. Mr. Paul's bill providing for effect that purchasers by contract of farm products shall pay for the weight ascertained at the time of delivery at the price agreed upon, was reported for passage.

Hits Mill Dam Owners
Madison.—The assembly committee on state affairs had a hearing on the Hull bill making owners of mill dams liable to two times the amount of the damages caused by the giving away of such dams. The bill grew out of the breaking of the Batiscat dam a year ago, causing great damage to the city of Black River Falls. The committee took no action on the bill.

To Organize Brewing Company
Wausau.—A brewing company with capital stock of \$125,000, is in process of organization here.

\$1,500 Fire at Port Washington
Port Washington.—Fire discovered in the warehouse of Mrs. A. Boerner caused \$1,500 damage to the contents of the warehouse and small loss to four other firms.

Neenah Man Appointed
Madison.—State Dairy and Food Commissioner Emery announces the appointment of E. L. Adelthorpe of Neenah as assistant dairy and food commissioner to succeed Prof. U. S. Hart of Madison, resigned.

Crossed Wires Cause Fire
Manitowoc.—A fire of unknown origin, believed to have been caused by crossed electric wires, caused a loss of from \$7,000 to \$14,000 in the Krumdick block.

Bishop's Secretary Near Death
La Crosse.—The Rev. John W. Rapp, for many years secretary to Bishop James Schwebach, is critically ill at St. Joseph's hospital, where he recently submitted to an operation for cancer.

Two Candidates Announced
Tomah.—R. A. Richards is seeking the nomination for county judge in opposition to R. E. McColl, who is seeking re-election, after having been on this bench for sixteen years.

Property Is Escheated
La Crosse.—Approximately \$40,000 will revert to the state because of the sudden death of Christ Haugen, found dead in hotel here. He leaves no relatives and never made a

WILSON SPEAKS
TO THE NATION

Inaugural Address Delivered by
the New President.

SEES WORK OF RESTORATION

Task of Victorious Democracy Is to
Square Every Process of National
Life With Standards Set Up
at the Beginning.

Washington, March 4.—President Wilson's inaugural address, remarkable for its brevity, was listened to with the greatest interest by the vast throng which was gathered in front of the capitol's east portico, and at its close there was heard nothing but praise for its eloquence and high moral tone. The address in full was as follows:

There has been a change of government. It began two years ago, when the house of representatives became Democratic by a decisive majority. It has not been completed. The senate about to assemble will also be Democratic. The offices of president and vice-president have been put into the hands of Democrats. What does the change mean? That is the question that is uppermost in our minds today. That is the question I am going to try to answer, in order, if I may, to interpret the occasion.

Purpose of the Nation.

It means much more than the mere success of a party. The success of a party means little except when the nation is using that party for a large and definite purpose. No one can mistake the purpose for which the nation now seeks to use the Democratic party. It seeks to use it to interpret a change in its own plans and point of view. Some old things with which we had grown familiar, and which had begun to creep into the very habit of our thought, and of our lives, have altered their aspect as we have latterly looked critically upon them, with fresh, awakened eyes; have dropped their disguises and shown themselves alien and sinister. Some new things, as we look frankly upon them, willing to comprehend their real character, have come to assume the aspect of things long believed in and familiar, stuff of our own convictions. We have been refreshed by a new insight into our own lives.

We see that in many things that life is very great. It is incomparably great in its material aspects, in its body of wealth, in the diversity and sweep of its energy, in the industries which have been conceived and built up by the genius of individual men and the limitless enterprise of groups of men. It is great also very great, in its moral force. Nowhere else in the world have noble men and women exhibited in more striking form the beauty and energy of sympathy and helpfulness and counsel in their efforts to rectify wrong, alleviate suffering, and set the weak in the way of strength and hope. We have built up, moreover, a great system of government, which has stood through a long age as in many respects a model for those who seek to set liberty upon foundations that will endure against fortuitous change, against storm and accident. Our life contains every great thing, and contains it in rich abundance.

Nation Deeply Stirred.

And yet it will be no cool process of mere science. The nation has been deeply stirred, stirred by a solemn passion, stirred by the knowledge of wrong, of ideals lost, of government often debauched and made an instrument of evil. The feelings with which we face this new age of right and opportunity sweep across our heartstrings like some one out of God's own presence, where justice and mercy are reconciled and the judge and the brother are one. We know our task to be no mere task of politics but a task which shall search us through and through, whether we be able to understand our time and the need of our people, whether we be indeed their spokesmen and interpreters, whether we have the pure heart to comprehend and the rectified will to choose our high course of action.

This is not a day of triumph; it is a day of dedication. Here muster, not the forces of party, but the forces of humanity. Men's hearts wait upon us; men's lives hang in the balance; men's hopes call upon us to say what we will do. Who shall live up to the great trust? Who dares fail to try? I summon all honest men, all patriotic, all forward-looking men, to my side. God helping me, I will not fail them if they will but counsel and sustain me!

again with the standards we so proudly set up at the beginning and have always carried at our hearts. Our work is a work of restoration.

We have itemized with some degree of particularity the things that ought to be altered and here are some of the chief items: A tariff which cuts us off from our proper part in the commerce of the world, violates the just principles of taxation, and makes the government a facile instrument in the hands of private interests; a banking and currency system based upon the necessity of the government to sell its bonds fifty years ago and perfectly adapted to concentrating cash and restricting credits; an industrial system which take it on all its sides, financial as well as administrative, holds capital in leading strings, restricts the liberties and limits the opportunities of labor, and exploits without renewing or conserving the natural resources of the country; a body of agricultural activities never yet given the efficiency of great business undertakings or served as it should be through the instrumentality of science taken directly to the farm, or afforded the facilities of credit best suited to its practical needs; water courses undeveloped, waste places unreclaimed, forests uncut, fast disappearing without plan or prospect of renewal, unregarded waste heaps at every mine. We have studied as perhaps no other nation has the most effective means of production, but we have not studied cost or economy as we should either as organizers of industry, as statesmen, or as individuals.

Government for Humanity.

Now we have studied and perfected the means by which government may be put at the service of humanity, in safeguarding the health of the nation, the health of its men and its women and its children, as well as their rights in the struggle for existence. This is no sentimental duty. The firm basis of government is justice, not pity. These are matters of justice. There can be no equality or opportunity, the first essential of justice in the body politic, if men and women and children are not shielded in their lives, their very vitality, from the consequences of great industrial and social processes which they cannot alter, control, or singly cope with. Society must see to it that it does not itself crush or weaken or damage its own constituent parts. The first duty of law is to keep sound the society it serves. Sanitary laws, pure food laws, and laws determining conditions of labor which individuals are powerless to determine for themselves are intimate parts of the very business of justice and legal efficiency.

These are some of the things we ought to do, and not leave the others undone, the old-fashioned, never-to-be-neglected, fundamental safeguarding of property and of individual right. This is the high enterprise of the new day, to lift everything that concerns our life as a nation to the light that shines from the heartthrob of every man's conscience and vision of the right. It is inconceivable that we should do this as partisans; it is inconceivable we should do it in ignorance of the facts as they are or in blind haste. We shall restore, not destroy. We shall deal with our economic system as it is and as it may be modified, not as it might be if we had a clean sheet of paper to write upon, and step by step we shall make it what it should be, in the spirit of those who question their own wisdom and seek counsel and knowledge, not shallow self-satisfaction or the excitement of excursions whither they can not tell. Justice, and only justice, shall always be our motto.

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The Wheelbarrow.

If you have occasion to use a wheelbarrow, leave it, when you are through with it, in front of the house with the handles towards the door. A wheelbarrow is the most complicated thing to fall over on the face of the earth. A man will fall over one when he would never think of falling over anything else. He never knows when he has got through falling over it, either, for it will angle his legs and his arms, turn over with him and rear up in front of him, and just as he pauses in his profanity to congratulate himself, it takes a new turn, and scoops more skin off of him, and he commences to evolute anew, and bump himself on fresh places. A man never ceases to fall over a wheelbarrow until it turns completely on its back, or brings up against something it cannot upset. It is the most inoffensive looking object there is, but it is more dangerous than a locomotive, and no man is secure with one unless he has a tight hold on its handles, and is sitting down on something. A wheelbarrow has its uses, without doubt, but in its leisure moments it is the great blighting curse on true dignity.—James Montgomery Bailey.

Things to Be Altered.

We have come now to the sober second thought. The scales of heedlessness have fallen from our eyes. We have made up our minds to square every process of our national life

Safe Sentiments.

Two French orators made excellent speeches at an American Thanksgiving dinner in Paris and two Americans made drowsy ones. The first American had a message to deliver, which was that Americans should be upright in business; and the second American, a college professor, went to it for the bigger part of an hour on the necessity of educating children.

When it came another American's turn he said: "Inasmuch as one of my distinguished countrymen has im-

PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON.



WOODROW WILSON
MADE PRESIDENT

Many Thousands Witness His
Induction into Office.

CEREMONIES ARE IMPRESSIVE

New Executive of Nation Takes Oath
on East Portico of Capitol After
Marshall Becomes Vice-
President.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington, March 4.—Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey is president of the United States and Thomas Riley Marshall of Indiana is vice-president. The instant that the oath-taking ceremonies at noon today in front of the capitol were completed, the Democratic party of this country "came into its own" again after an absence of sixteen years from the precincts of ex-ecutive power.

These are some of the things we ought to do, and not leave the others undone, the old-fashioned, never-to-be-neglected, fundamental safeguarding of property and of individual right. This is the high enterprise of the new day, to lift everything that concerns our life as a nation to the light that shines from the heartthrob of every man's conscience and vision of the right. It is inconceivable that we should do this as partisans; it is inconceivable we should do it in ignorance of the facts as they are or in blind haste. We shall restore, not destroy. We shall deal with our economic system as it is and as it may be modified, not as it might be if we had a clean sheet of paper to write upon, and step by step we shall make it what it should be, in the spirit of those who question their own wisdom and seek counsel and knowledge, not shallow self-satisfaction or the excitement of excursions whither they can not tell. Justice, and only justice, shall always be our motto.

Nation Deeply Stirred.

And yet it will be no cool process of mere science. The nation has been deeply stirred, stirred by a solemn passion, stirred by the knowledge of wrong, of ideals lost, of government often debauched and made an instrument of evil. The feelings with which we face this new age of right and opportunity sweep across our heartstrings like some one out of God's own presence, where justice and mercy are reconciled and the judge and the brother are one. We know our task to be no mere task of politics but a task which shall search us through and through, whether we be able to understand our time and the need of our people, whether we be indeed their spokesmen and interpreters, whether we have the pure heart to comprehend and the rectified will to choose our high course of action.

This is not a day of triumph; it is a day of dedication. Here muster, not the forces of party, but the forces of humanity. Men's hearts wait upon us; men's lives hang in the balance; men's hopes call upon us to say what we will do. Who shall live up to the great trust? Who dares fail to try? I summon all honest men, all patriotic, all forward-looking men, to my side. God helping me, I will not fail them if they will but counsel and sustain me!

The Wheelbarrow.

If you have occasion to use a wheelbarrow, leave it, when you are through with it, in front of the house with the handles towards the door. A wheelbarrow is the most complicated thing to fall over on the face of the earth. A man will fall over one when he would never think of falling over anything else. He never knows when he has got through falling over it, either, for it will angle his legs and his arms, turn over with him and rear up in front of him, and just as he pauses in his profanity to congratulate himself, it takes a new turn, and scoops more skin off of him, and he commences to evolute anew, and bump himself on fresh places. A man never ceases to fall over a wheelbarrow until it turns completely on its back, or brings up against something it cannot upset. It is the most inoffensive looking object there is, but it is more dangerous than a locomotive, and no man is secure with one unless he has a tight hold on its handles, and is sitting down on something. A wheelbarrow has its uses, without doubt, but in its leisure moments it is the great blighting curse on true dignity.—James Montgomery Bailey.

Things to Be Altered.

We have come now to the sober second thought. The scales of heedlessness have fallen from our eyes. We have made up our minds to square every process of our national life

Safe Sentiments.

Two French orators made excellent speeches at an American Thanksgiving dinner in Paris and two Americans made drowsy ones. The first American had a message to deliver, which was that Americans should be upright in business; and the second American, a college professor, went to it for the bigger part of an hour on the necessity of educating children.

When it came another American's turn he said: "Inasmuch as one of my distinguished countrymen has im-

WILSON HONORED
BY FINE PARADE

New President Reviews Immense
Inaugural Procession.

AVENUE A GLORIOUS SIGHT

General Wood, Grand Marshal—Veterans, National Guard and Civilians in Line—Indians Add Touch of Picturesque.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington, March 4.—Woodrow Wilson, as ex-president of Princeton, rode down Pennsylvania avenue to day, and later rode up the same avenue as president of the United States, and as the highest officer of government, a few minutes thereafter reviewed the multitudes of soldiers and civilians which, with playing bands and flying flags, marched by to give him proper official and personal honor.

For several nights Pennsylvania avenue has been a glory of light. Today it was a glory of color, movement and music. There are 300,000 inhabitants of the city of Washington. Its temporary population is nearer the half million mark. The absences from the flanking lines of the parade were mostly the policemen, who were given orders to protect the temporarily vacated residences of the capital.

Woodrow Wilson asked that Jeffersonian simplicity be observed in all things which had to do with his inauguration. The command for Jeffersonian simplicity seems to be susceptible to elastic construction. There was nothing savoring of court or royalty, but there was evidence in plenty that the American people love uniforms and all kinds of display which is democratic definition. It was a good parade and a great occasion generally.

Thronge Voceous With Joy.

The inhibition of the inaugural ball and of the planned public reception at the capitol had no effect as a bar to the attendance at this ceremony of changing presidents. Masses were here to see, and other masses were here to march. There was a greater demonstration while the procession was passing than there was four years ago. Victory had come to a party which had known nothing like victory for a good many years. The joy of possess-

Washington. The West Point cadets and the midshipmen from the naval academy at Annapolis, competitive beyond other corps in manual and in evolution, the future generals and admirals of the army, have had place in the first division.

All branches of the army service were represented in the body of regulars—engineers, artillery, cavalry, infantry and signal corps. The sailors and marines from half a dozen battle ships rolled along smartly in the wake of their landmen brethren.

The National Guard division followed the division of regulars. It was commanded by Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, United States army, who wore the medal of honor given him for conspicuous personal gallantry at the battle of San Juan Hill. General Mills is the chief of the militia division of the United States war department.

The entire National Guard of New Jersey was in line, and Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, Maine and North Carolina were represented by bodies of civilian soldiers. Cadets from many of the private and state military schools of the country had a place in the militia division.

Among them were boys from the Virginia Military Institute, the Culver Military Academy of Indiana, the Carlisle school, Purdue university, the Citadel cadets and the Georgia Military Academy.

Veterans and Civilians.

The third division of the parade was composed of Grand Army of the Republic veterans, members of the Union Veteran League and of the Spanish War organizations.

FARMING FACTS BY GOVERNOR HOARD

HAS SOME EXCELLENT IDEAS.

An Interesting Article Taken From Hoard's Dairymen Which Should Prove of Interest to anybody Contemplating Farming.

The following article taken from Hoard's Dairymen should prove of interest both to farmers as well as those who may contemplate engaging in this occupation. The article is given in full:

"I am much interested in your editorials and ideas on modern farming and your definition of the difference. Will you kindly state your methods of conducting your farm so that we see it in a glance, where your methods differ from the general run of farming?"

J. L. C.

Before answering the above inquiry we wish to state that Hoard's Dairymen farm is not set up as a model by any means. There are certain marked distinctions in our conduct of the farm which as yet our neighbors do not fully agree with or follow. Some of these distinctions are as follows:

The Soil.

"We are commencing to plow our land which is heavy, clay loam twelve inches deep. That is we have plowed a certain portion to that depth by the aid of the Spalding deep tillage machine, and shall go over the whole arable portion of the farm once in that way as soon as possible. We are convinced that it is best to do this in the fall and that makes the process a little slower."

"We also differ from our neighbors somewhat in the use of raw ground phosphate on our land, the use of land plaster in our stables to conserve the ammonium and the use of the ground marl or limestone as the case may be. In the latter case, however, it is but fair to say that many of them have been induced by what they have seen of its effect on the Hoard's Dairymen Farm to commence its use and several carloads of ground limestone have been sold in this vicinity the past year. We were the first to use manure of potash on black, peaty soils, and have as yet few imitators."

"We would employ much more thorough methods of tillage and soil manipulation than we have done if we had the time and help to do it with. Every farmer is limited in this extra work by the production and care of the growing crops. We never have the time nor help to do all the work that he sees there is need of doing for the betterment of the farm. In this particular there is but little difference between the situation with us and any of our neighbors."

The Buildings.

"This is a dairy farm and so the buildings are planned and constructed to that end, not expensively as in some places but as plain and simple as possible and still be effective. In the stable arrangement, the entire all face outward with an 8-foot driveway between them thru which a team and wagon or sleigh is driven every morning for the cleaning of the stable, the manure being taken direct to the fields."

"Every stable is equipped with the King system of ventilation, our idea being that pure air and plenty of it is quite as essential as pure food and water."

Tuberculin Testing.

"We follow the plan of at least yearly testing our herd with tuberculin. We completely cleared out tuberculosi from our herd in 1900, and no trace of it has been found in the years since. In the post mortems of such animals as have died from other causes, we should say that we buy no females. We raise all our cattle except in rare instances where we have bought desirable males. Of course this helps greatly to keep the herd free of tuberculosis."

Affalfa.

"NEW ROME

Our teacher, Miss Mattie Rous, spent Saturday and Sunday at her home in Monroe Center.

Mrs. Francis Patfield is on the sick list. Dr. Pomahala of Neekoosa was called, and we are glad to say that she is on the gain.

Mr. and Mrs. Levi Thomas spent Sunday at the latter's home in Big Flats. Mrs. Thomas remained for a short visit.

J. Rome and family moved into their own home on Saturday.

Eugene Jefferson and family moved to their new home at Monroe Center last Friday.

Mrs. B. C. Burrito and children spent Thursday at the Jim Webb home.

MEEHAN.

George Dean is very sick with typhoid pneumonia. Dr. Whiteside is the attending physician.

Our teacher, Miss Nellie Gustaf, spent Saturday and Sunday at the parents at Lone Pine.

A good many are taking advantage of the solid soil on the river and are hauling rock from the other side in Linwood.

Newton Yetter of Mill Creek, is delivering a good many cords of hemlock pulp-wood here, which is being shipped to the paper mills.

A basket party was held at the residence of L. T. Fox last Friday night. A large crowd was in attendance many coming from a distance. The proceeds were \$20.00 which will be used in Sunday school work.

Norman Parsons had his right hand crushed between two logs a couple of weeks ago. The accident has caused him much pain and trouble.

Irvin, the one month old baby boy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Irvin Brown, died last week, Feb. 20th, from pneumonia.

The funeral was held at the home on Friday, Rev. Jas. Blake of Stevens Point officiating. The little one was buried at home in the yard but will be taken up in the spring and buried in a family lot at Amherst or Waupaca.

Burton Fox visited with friends near Plainfield last week.

March weather was thoroughly exemplified here Saturday afternoon and Sunday by strong west winds and plenty of loose snow blowing and drifting.

"A Cruel Girl.

"Mr. Simples, do you believe love makes the world go round?"

"I can't say really, Miss Kutey, but, dear me! It makes my poor head go round."

"Well, there may be a certain analogy between your head going round and the earth going round."

"Please be so kind as to—aw—explain."

"Some scientists say the interior of the earth is hollow."

The Farmer's Ideal Wife.

In a government report it is said:

"The farmer's wife is now so occupied with social affairs that she has lost the art of making butter and jam and doing the work of the farm that her grandmother did. The results in a great economic loss to the country."

The farmer's wife, in early days, got up at half past two.

And shined the plows and milked the cows and put the prunes to stew.

The breakfast for the hands she set upon the stroke of four.

And then she'd bake her bread and cake and scrub the kitchen floor.

But nowadays the farmer's wife has time to call her own."

"Good gracious!" says the Government, "how idle she has grown!"

The farmer's wife, in times gone by, brought up the calves and lambs.

And sacked the gate and fed the hogs.

But nowadays the farmer's wife has

time to call her own."

"Wheat, peas, potatoes, clover seed, beans, sixty pounds to a bushel."

"Onions, 57; Indian corn, rye, lima beans, wrinkled peas, flax seed, rutabaga, or tomatoes, 58; sweet potatoes, 54."

"Corn meal, rape seed, millet seed, beets, green cucumbers, apples, rye beets, or fine salt, 60."

"Barley or Hungarian grass seed, 48; blue grass seed or red top seed, 14; castor beans, 46; timothy seed, 46; hemp seed, parsnips or sea island cotton seed, 44; turnips, 42; cranberries, 25; barley malt, 34; dried peaches, 33; onions, 32; upland cotton seed, 30; dried apples, 25; bran or shorts, 20; coarse salt or lime, 76; unsackled lime, 80; plastering hair, 8."

"All dried commodities not otherwise specified in this section shall be bought or sold only by 'standard dry measures, standard weight or numerical count except where parties otherwise agree in writing."

What One Potato Will Do.

A lad in the outskirts of Albany, N. Y., and only 12 years of age, has made a world record. The state fair board opened a prize for the largest yield from one seed potato. Each contestant was furnished the potato of a special and unusual variety in his part of the state.

"Eugene Durand raised and exhibited 686 pounds of potatoes, 12 bushels of contest quality and size and left at home, unweighed, about two bushels of non-exhibited size. So far as known, this is fully twice the yield ever before known from one potato."

The potato had 14 eyes. Each of those was planted in a hotbed. When the sprout was about three inches high, he cut it off and placed it in sand, where it took root. Durand then set it out in soil adapted to potatoes. The sprouts kept on growing and he kept on rooting them and then transplanting them, and great was the harvest thereof. —Farm and Fireside.

Handsome is as Handsome Does.

The editor of the Nellsville Times does not seem to agree entirely with the man who advises that the cow should be treated as a lady. In speaking of the matter he has the following to say:

"Treat the cow as a lady," is the advice a distinguished Wisconsin dairymen, Elmer Peterson, editor of the Chippewa Junctionian, replies:

We own a cow, so this advice is very interesting. When we go to water her she fanges at the bucket and worries it all over the lot. When we bring her daily repast of corn chop and bran, it takes expert manipulation to get by and shove the feed into the manger without being trampled to death or kicked through the sides of her boulders. When we milk, in the summer, she seems to have the idea that all the flies are on our face and obligingly tries to switch them off. In the winter, when there are no flies, she swats us in the eye from force of habit. Every once in a while she gracefully sidesteps and stands on our foot. If the gentleman from Wisconsin means the people should not be cruel to the cow, we are with him, but we maintain that no true lady will act like a cow, and as long as our cow acts like she does we'll be blamed w'll treat her like a lady."

INTERNATIONAL SPECIAL MOLASSES FEED

One of the most remarkable actions of light has recently come to our attention, the Journal of Surgery remarks. In an address before the Boston Physio-Therapeutic society, Dr. E. C. Titus has demonstrated that blue light possesses remarkable anesthetic power.

In his experiments he used a series of slender glass rods about one-eighth of an inch in thickness, placed side by side and tied together so as to form a kind of flexible mat which will adapt itself to various parts of the body. The glass must be cobalt blue and transmit no red rays, this being a very important point. The rods are to be placed upon the area to be anesthetized, and some form of white light, preferably a tungsten lamp, brought as closely as possible without causing discomfort.

Strange to relate, in twenty minutes the part becomes insensitive, so that superficial and even incisions or punctures are no longer felt. This anesthesia lasts for one-half hour or more, and has occurred so constantly that there is no reason to believe that it is the result of suggestion or accident. Minor surgical operations have been performed under this method, and without the least pain or discomfort, and there seems to be enough in it to merit attention.

More than thirty years ago there prevailed what was afterward termed the blue glass craze. All sorts of ailments were thought to be amenable to the action of blue light, and the newspapers were filled with glowing accounts of cures. Enthusiasm ran riot for a time and then the matter dropped out of sight.

Some time later there was a revival of interest in phototherapy when Dr. W. H. St. John demonstrated the curative properties of the ultra-violet ray in various selections, especially lupus. Since then the physiological action of light has been carefully investigated, and, although much remains to be learned, there can be no doubt that we are nearer to an appreciation of its possibilities in the treatment of disease.

NEKOOSA.

(From the Nekoosa Times)

Drainage Commissioners, B. G. Chandos, Thomas Haines and Judge H. E. Helke were kept busy nearly all of last week making surveys, taking levels and determining on the most feasible plan to run the big ditch known as the county drainage, the marsh running through the towns of Port Edwards, Chippewa and Seneca.

After going over the routes thoroughly and making the most careful surveys and calculations, the commissioners unanimously decided that the best, the most economical and most feasible plan

for the big ditch was to run it into Cranberry Creek.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Boles left Friday night for Kalamazoo, Mich., where they were called on account of the death of Ed. Boles, uncle of Mrs. Boles. The home of the deceased was in Kansas City, but he was buried at Kalamazoo. He was known as a good citizen and was well liked.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Boles are expected here at any time now.

GOOD HEALTH

A pamphlet of forty-five pages and thirty-one illustrations just issued at Albany by the New York state water supply commission calls attention to the large amount of undeveloped small water power in that state and the uses to which it can be put on the farm. It outlines briefly the amount of work which can be done by a small water power plant of average capacity, and mentions several successful examples and the details and cost of construction of each. A general method of procedure and an outline of the prime requisites in planning plants and constructing small water power plants for use in farm work are given under the heads of maximum and minimum stratum flow, tributary drainage area, water storage, available head, concentration of head, location and construction of dam and power house, types of water wheels and connections, dams and storage batteries, transmission, motors and connections and efficiency determination. —Consular Report.

GRAND RAPIDS BEER

Water Power for Farms

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Grand Rapids Brewing Co.

A Home Industry

Phone 177

SOO DINE

"Mr. Simples, do you believe love makes the world go round?"

"I can't say really, Miss Kutey, but, dear me! It makes my poor head go round."

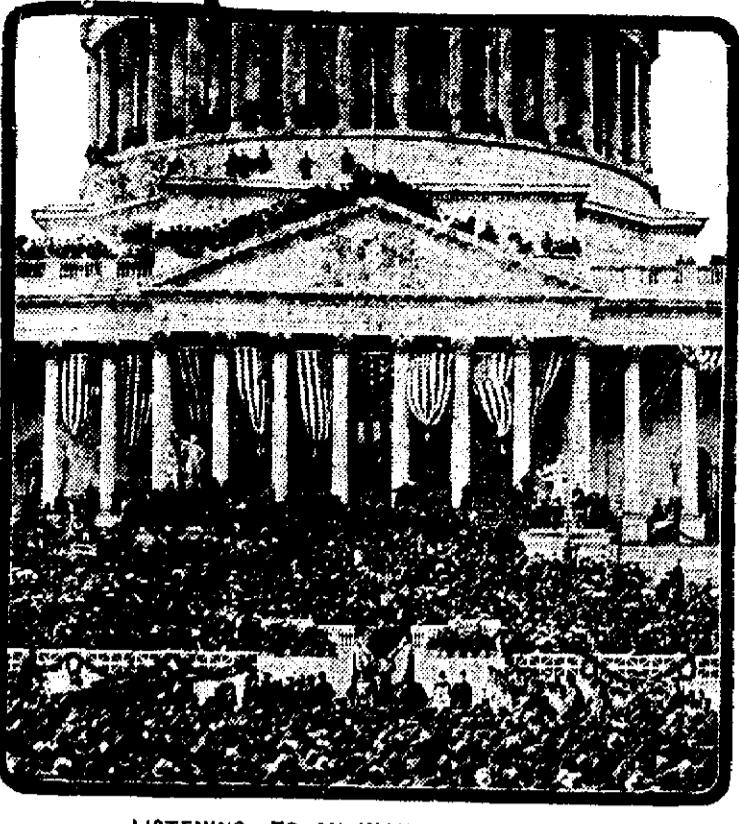
"Well, there may be a certain analogy between your head going round and the earth going round."

"Please be so kind as to—aw—explain."

"Some scientists say the interior of the earth is hollow."

Bank of Grand Rapids,

WEST SIDE



STATE SOLONS MAY GET \$1,200 A TERM

Resolution Increasing Salary of Lawmakers Passes House.

PEOPLE MUST VOTE ON IT

Bold Plan for Colonizing Northern Wisconsin Submitted to Assembly in Form of Pamphlet—Bill to Follow Later.

Madison.—Without a dissenting vote the assembly passed the joint resolution to be submitted to the people in 1914, increasing the salary of members of the legislature from \$500 to \$1,200 a term. The same resolution passed the legislature two years ago.

The house also passed the resolution to amend the constitution, permitting a reduction in the number of circuit judges of the state. The constitution permits an increase of circuits, but no decrease.

Anti-Discrimination Adopted.

Speaker Hull's bill, which he has gathered in three previous sessions of the legislature, known as the anti-discrimination measure, has passed the assembly with only the opposition of the Social Democrats. The bill will prevent a dealer underselling in one community and raising the price in another in order to drive out competition at the place where it offers the same article at a lower price. A similar law is now in operation in South Dakota, and the United States Supreme court recently sustained a similar act in the state of Nebraska.

Chinlukin bill, prohibiting marriage of persons of a closer kinship than second cousins, has been sent to engrossment.

All of the Hood bills to abolish the state industrial commission, the state forestry board and other departments of government have been slaughtered.

Many Bills Are Killed.

The Teasdale bill, prohibiting the collection of ten cents excess fare of persons neglecting to purchase a ticket before boarding a train, was killed in the senate and two similar bills, one by Jennings and the other by Glidice, have been killed in the house.

The Sharp bill to permit county treasurers to serve more than two consecutive terms was slaughtered in the house on roll call, and the Minkley bill, permitting a city to inaugurate a system of free text-books, was sent back to the committee on education for further hearing.

Colonizing Plan Up.

The colonization scheme for the settlement of northern Wisconsin was presented to the legislature in the form of a pamphlet prepared by Albert A. Williams, who has been making a study of the subject for years.

The Williams pamphlet goes into the plan in detail, submitting the rules and articles of incorporation to be used for such a plan. He believes that this is the only way the country can be rapidly developed, and that it will develop a community spirit and a family friendliness and love. In nearly all of the northern counties there are thousands of acres idle in nearly every township.

The aim is to so interest our young people in the success and standing of their own families, through the interest of comparative farm accounting and graphic representation of family achievement, that we shall put agriculture upon the plane of sport and give to our awards some of the glories of the pennant," declares Mr. Williams.

"The seat of the co-operative spirit will be the regular weekly meetings, where the people will come together for the purpose of investing and administering their common funds and transacting their common business. To this serious purpose will be added social and educational features which will give mental stimulus and go far toward relieving the monotony of rural life. The colony, as planned, will be co-operative only in so far as concerns the fund created out of the profits from the sale of the land. Each man will own his land in fee, develop it as he sees fit, rent, mortgage or sell it—except that if he so elects he may subscribe to the constitution of the colonists' organization and thereby be enabled to participate in its co-operative efforts."

Scheme a Bold One.

The Williams plan is a good one. It is entirely new in this state. The state board of public affairs has been investigating the subject. The plan has been embodied in the form of a bill, which will come up for hearing before the committee on finance within a few days. The state is to loan money to the colony to carry out its plan.

No stronger habitual criminal act has ever been introduced in any legislature than the one presented in the senate by Senator W. T. Stevens of Rhinelander.

Lincoln's First Inauguration.

Intensely dramatic was the first inauguration of Abraham Lincoln in 1861. From the day of his election threats against his life were numerous, and detectives discovered and foiled an organized plot to assassinate him on his way to Washington.

The big bodies of troops that had been employed at former inaugurations merely to add pomp to the occasion now were used for the protection of the president. As he rode to the capitol in a carriage he was preceded by a company of savers and miners; a double file of cavalry rode on each side, and in the rear were infantry and riflemen. On horse tops and in windows all along Pennsylvania avenue were posted riflemen.

The day had opened cloudy, chilly and dismal, but as the president stepped forward to take the oath from the aged Chief Justice Tracy the sun burst through the clouds and shone full on the bowed head of the man who was to give up his life for the country he loved. Lincoln himself noticed this "sunburst" and drew from it a happy augury.

In Recent Years.

The inaugurations of Cleveland and Roosevelt are too recent to need telling. To the former the Democrats flocked in tremendous numbers. Washington entertained 100,000 visitors that day, and 25,000 persons marched in the parade. Colonel Roosevelt's inauguration attracted another immense throng, and was made especially picturesque by the Rough Riders and other Spanish war veterans who appeared in the procession.

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One wishes to stir the wrath of the "weather man" in Washington, it is only necessary to mention March 4, 1909, when William Howard Taft was induced into the office of president. As he rode to the capitol in a carriage he was preceded by a company of savers and miners; a double file of cavalry rode on each side, and in the rear were infantry and riflemen. On horse tops and in windows all along Pennsylvania avenue were posted riflemen.

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Myth About Jefferson.

If you are a good Democrat, no doubt you believe that Thomas Jefferson rode unattended to the capitol on horseback, tied his horse to the fence, and was inaugurated with less ceremony than would attend the taking of office by a keeper of a dog pound. Such is the old story, but it is pure myth and is first found in a book of travels in the United States written by John Davis, an Englishman. Davis asserted that he was an eye-witness of the simple ceremony which he described, but it has been proved that he was not in Washington at the time.

The inauguration of Jefferson, which marked the defeat of the Federalist party of Hamilton, Washington, Adams and Jay, was the first to take place in Washington. The newly established national capital, then but a few months old, contained only 3,000 inhabitants, many of them negroes; the houses were mostly huts and the streets muddy roads. The big event was thus described in the Philadelphia Aurora of March 11, 1801:

"At an early hour on Wednesday, March 4, the city of Washington presented a spectacle of uncommon animation occasioned by the addition to its usual population of a large body of citizens from the adjacent districts. A discharge from the company of Washington artillery ushered in the day, and about one o'clock the Alexandria company of riflemen with the company of artillery paraded in front of the President's lodgings. At 12 o'clock Thomas Jefferson, attended by a number of his fellow citizens, among whom were many members of congress, repaired to the capitol.

His dress was, as usual, that of a plain citizen, without any distinctive badge of office. He entered the capitol under a discharge from the artillery. As soon as he withdrew a discharge from the artillery was made. The remainder of the day was devoted to purposes of festivity, and at night there was a pretty general illumination."

Jackson Almost Mobbed.

When Andrew Jackson was elected in the fall of 1828 the people of the west and the radical elements of the

use of the toothbrush. On the subject of the toothbrush a great deal has been written of late. Some condemn it as a septic and useless instrument, and demand that it shall be either boiled or soaked in very strong antiseptics every time after use. Others still hold that regularity in the use of the toothbrush is one of the cardinal virtues, and will be rewarded by an undecayed set of teeth. Probably the truth lies somewhere between the two extremes, the toothbrush regularly used is valuable,

but not so essential as a correct dietary. Plain precipitated chalk is useful for keeping the teeth of smokers white, and others may use it at discretion. The main lesson is to have only soft brushes and to use them gently.—The Hospital (London).

Modern Improvements. Bacon—I see by lining a telephone booth with tin a German inventor claims to have made it sound proof.

Egbert—Why don't you try that scheme on your daughter's piano?

Gas Tank Recharging company. Layton Park; capital, \$25,000; incorporators, F. J. McLeeskey, W. R. Ebert, Fred J. Page.

Langlade Land and Loan company. Langlade; capital, \$10,000; incorporators, Henry Hay, C. J. T. Selle, Anne Hay.

Gas. Baldwin Recharging company, Layton Park; capital, \$25,000; incorporators, F. J. McLeeskey, W. R. Ebert, Fred J. Page.

The International Harvester company. New Jersey filed an amendment reducing its capital from \$100,000 to \$70,000,000.

Support Delavan School.

The Wisconsin State Association of the Deaf protests against the proposed practical abolition of the State School for the Deaf. President E. A. Weller has appointed a committee consisting of Henry B. Plunkett, Richard E. Dimick and Oscar H. Angelroth to lay the association's protest before the legislature, and to secure signatures of deaf citizens of Wisconsin to memorials against the abandonment of the Delavan institution. The committee in its formal appeal to the legislature declares that the small day schools for the deaf throughout Wisconsin are not adequate substitutes for the institutional training received at Delavan, as they do not mold the character of the pupils. It is admitted, however, that this criticism cannot be made against the day schools for the deaf in the larger cities of the state, where graded instruction and industrial training are given. The protest notes the fact that Superintendent Ella Flagg Young of the Chicago school system has recommended the establishment in Chicago of a boarding school for the deaf, in which the pupils may be kept continuously from Monday morning until Friday evening. The committee advocates the use of the day schools for the deaf as primary schools from which, after they have reached a certain age, pupils can be sent to Delavan. This plan would enable parents to keep their children within the home circle until they can profitably in an educational sense be sent to the State School for the Deaf at Delavan.

State Board Asks Large Sum.

In urging an appropriation of \$25,000 for its work the state board of immigration in a report to the legislative committee declares that through the efforts of the board many new settlers have been brought to the state and the value of lands greatly increased.

The board calls attention to the fact that by its efforts in conjunction with private organizations there has been a large advance in the value of the lands of the state, an increase within two years of more than one dollar per acre on \$1,000,000 acres, which has added \$10,000,000 to the value of the taxable property in the state.

The actual work of the board is carried on by Commissioner B. G. Packer.

If given a creditable appropriation the board proposes to extend its operations in the way of making exhibits at state fairs and other exhibitions, invitations to which have heretofore been rejected because of lack of funds.

The report is signed by all members of the board, James A. Frear as secretary of state and ex-officio member; Dean H. L. Russell of the college of agriculture, and O. G. Rewey, president of the state board of agriculture.

Lumber Men Choose Officers.

The annual session of the Wisconsin Retail Lumber Dealers' association this year at the Hotel Pfister in Milwaukee was marked by the retirement of the venerable Dr. John R. Russell, the superintendent of the institution, according to his own testimony before the Sulzer committee of inquiry on Friday. Doctor Russell said he refused the money.

This was the result of a charge that William F. Clark, a friend of Governor Sulzer and secretary of the inquiry committee, had tried to influence Doctor Russell and Dr. James V. May, the president of the state hospital committee, to give Harry K. Thaw his freedom.

Thaw can be released only upon a supreme court order or through a certificate signed by Doctor Russell that he has recovered his mental balance.

Governor Sulzer declared that the use of his name was unauthorized. "If Mr. Clark or any other man made the statement that Thaw's release would be pleasing to me, it is absolutely untrue," said Governor Sulzer.

On February 15, Doctor Russell said, Doctor May called him on the telephone from Albany saying he had seen the governor and that Mr. Sulzer would issue no order and that "the case would have to take its regular course."

"I told Doctor May," continued the witness, "that if the governor wanted this thing done he would have to give me a written order."

Resolutions Adopted.

Resolutions adopted included a declaration in favor of a national reciprocal denunciation law asking congress to give this relief to shippers and the railroads in the interest of fair treatment of both. It had been planned to express approval of the Pinchot protest against the turning over to the states of control of the forest reservations of the national government.

Other resolutions declared in favor of one cent postage, a pure advertising law as advocated by Printers' Ink.

The officers elected were: President, Frank Boulden, Horicon; re-elected; treasurer, Albert Schaller, Janesville; directors, D. J. Loomans, Waukon, and George W. La Pointe, Jr., Menomonie.

Officers of the Wisconsin Retail Lumber Dealers' Mutual Insurance company: President, M. H. Hand, Plymouth; treasurer, H. L. Meyer, Hibbert; directors, C. F. Moore, Portage, and C. W. Allen, Berlin. The directors in joint session elected Mr. Hand as president and Mr. Lachmund as his assistant.

Unfortunately Doctor Mawson and six of his companions, after they had been picked up by the Aurora, undertook another expedition and were unable to rejoin the ship, which was compelled to leave them to spend another year in the antarctic.

Professor David, who was a member of Sir Ernest Shackleton's south pole expedition, received the following wireless dispatch from Adelie Land:

"Dr. Douglas Mawson and several of his men missed the Aurora, which had gone to fetch them under command of Capt. J. K. Davis. This happened owing to unfortunate circumstances."

Captain B. E. S. Ninnis of the City of London regiment of Royal Fusiliers, and Doctor Merz, who was ski champion of Switzerland in 1911, accompanied by a large body of scientific men, to explore thoroughly the regions around the southern magnetic pole.

Once again the British army is faced by the loss of a brilliant officer, Lieutenant Ninnis of the famous Royal Fusiliers' regiment. He was a close friend of Capt. Lawrence Oates of the Innsbruck dragoons, who perished returning from the south pole with Scott. Lieutenant Ninnis was killed by falling into a crevasse nearly a year ago. His death was practically instantaneous.

Switzerland also has suffered a great loss by death of Doctor Merz, a prominent scientist and sportsman. After winning the ski jumping championship in Switzerland in 1908 he died.

Lieutenant Ninnis was the expert of the expedition on surveying and sledging.

Wireless messages hitherto received from the Aurora do not state the cause of the death of Doctor Merz.

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DRS. BANDELIN & HOUSTON
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Good Service and the
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If any of the coal that we deliver to you is not satisfactory call us up.

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so you are satisfied.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Miss Lydia Juneau spent Sunday with her people at Rudolph.

Frank Schmeling of Wausau was a visitor at the Frank Stahl home over Sunday.

Jos. Rick has been confined to his home several days the past week by a bad cold.

Mrs. Horner Case of Milwaukee is visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. Ted Chapman.

Marlin Pfyl spent several days in the southern part of the state on business last week.

The C. C. McNichol family have moved into the Formanville house on South Third Street.

J. H. Linderman was in Milwaukee on Monday where he was called as a witness in a law suit.

Chas. Pasano has purchased the "Switch Saloon" of Wm. Kruger in the town of Port Edwards.

Mrs. Anna Mueller of Wausau visited with relatives in the city several days the first of the week.

Thos. Goodwin, one of the hustling furriers on R. F. D. C was a pleasant caller at this office on Saturday.

Mrs. Henry Klevene of Merrill spent the past week in the city visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Rick.

Mrs. J. W. Natwick and Miss Ruby Neckoma spent Friday afternoon at Neckoma visiting at the Wm. Hooper home.

Russell Hansen has returned from Minnesota where he spent two weeks on business for the C. W. Rodd Dredging Co.

Men, women, older girls and boys, in fact everybody will be welcome and will profit at the Holy Week Noonday services.

Hony Giese has accepted a position as carpenter with the bridge crew of the St. Paul Ry., commencing work on Monday.

Prove your interest in every movement to help uplift by attending the Holy Week Noonday services at the Hotel Theatre.

Edgar Press:—Andrew Sears of Grand Rapids was here between trains Wednesday visiting with his old friend Dr. A. B. Crawford.

Judge Held of Wausau held court at the court house on Thursday, during the absence of Judge Park who is enjoying a brief vacation.

Anton Kolza who sold his farm in the town of Sigel to Peter Krause has moved o town to reside, having rented a house near the Polish Catholic church.

When you go to the Noonday services during Holy Week hustle to be on time, for the meetings will begin sharply at 12:15 p. m., and close just as promptly at 12:45 p. m.

Jos. Corriveau of Green Bay, was in the city over Sunday, being called home by the serious illness of his mother, Mrs. Corriveau, who had an attack of pneumonia and has suffered a relapse.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Blinzer, who have resided here for several years, moved to Wausau on Saturday where they will make their future home. Mr. Blinzer has purchased the bill board rights of that city.

Joseph Dillingher of Auburndale, was up before Justice Domingue on Wednesday on a charge of abandoning his wife. An adjournment was asked for, which was granted, bill being fixed at \$750.00, which was furnished.

John Bell, Jr., returned on Friday from Waterloo, Iowa, where he had been for several days, having accepted a position with the Litchfield Mfg. Co., a large concern that manufactures farm implements. Mr. Bell's territory has not yet been assigned to him.

Dr. Paul B. Wutlase, who spent several years here practicing osteopathy and medicine with offices in the MacKinnon block, but who moved from here to Colorado on account of his wife's health, has located the past week in Tonawha to practice his profession.

Fred Bossert has again taken charge of the Bijou Theatre on the west side and the business management will be in charge of B. L. Brown as heretofore. The concern will continue to run motion pictures as heretofore, and will give the public the best to be obtained in this line.

If there is anything to this dope about March coming in like a lion and going out like a lamb, the latter part of the present month should be decidedly balmy and spring like, for the first day of the month was as blustery as any we have had for a long time. Anyway, we'll hope for the best.

Ed. Pantor, who has been employed in the Stiehl drug store for some time past, has resigned his position and will attend a school of pharmacy during the coming year. Earl Weeks, who has been with Sam Church for several years past, has accepted a position with Mr. Stiehl.

At the Noonday services during Holy Week, no offense will be taken if other duties do not permit you to stay the full time; if you leave while the address is being delivered. Come for as long a time as you can.

Herman Peterson, Henry and Elm Johnson of Sigel, returned on Thursday from British Columbia where they spent the past two years at railroad contract work. On Monday evening the Johnson Bros. left for their old home in Sweden to visit until August.

Mrs. George Hooper of Milladore, has entered the Sacred Heart Sanitarium at Milwaukee, where she will become a patient. Mrs. Hooper's health has been very poor for some time due to a complication of diseases. Her daughter, Miss Louise, accompanied her and will remain with her while there.

Peter VanderPloeg of Arpin, was a pleasant caller at this office on Saturday while in the city on business. Mr. VanderPloeg has sold his eighty acre farm to Aaron Loomans who will take possession of the same next summer. Mr. VanderPloeg intends to investigate the west before he decides to purchase another farm.

Ed. Schmidt, the tinsmith, is laid up with a smashed hand, which he sustained on Tuesday of last week, while assisting in unloading a furnace at the Wheeler & Krueger building. One of the fingers on his left hand was broken and another smashed. Owing to the nature of his work the injury will lay him up for some time.

The English Bell Ringers that appeared at Daly's Theatre on Friday evening gave good satisfaction to all that heard them, and they were entitled to more of a crowd than turned out to hear them. Among the selections rendered on the bells were Zampa, Peasant and Peasant, and a selection from II Trovatore, besides a number of vocal and instrumental selections.

EXIT THE SCANDAL MONGER:

(Merrill Herald.)
Of all the people on the face of this earth, the one detested most is the scandal monger.

That person with the wicked malicious tongue that "confidentially" (?) tells a "friend" (?) or something they "have heard" about Mr. and Mrs. John Doe telling it in such a manner and under such circumstances and for the purposes primarily of its working some evil or disadvantage to that person when such wicked, and in the majority of instances, false and malicious story, can but in time return with interest to its owner and evil dispenser thereof.

In this short sojourn here below the time is too short for us to talk about our neighbors and tell anything about them except the good things if you don't know anything good, then you have the great American privilege of keeping still.

Too many good men and women have gone under the poisoned shafts of the "Old Flag," scandal monger, and have become derelicts upon the shores of life when a kindness or a kind word would have kept the craft of life sailing the blue seas of sunshine and righteousness.

It is wonderful that all cartoonists, artists and writers picture the scandal monger as an old toothless hag with the demon of a countenance which is always contorted with laughter when some one goes down under her influence.

In truth, this but half expresses the evil of the scandal monger's composition, for its full fatal make-up can only be judged by the number of human wrecks caused by its dastardly influence.

We have in mind the life and recent death of a young girl who committed suicide in a resort at Woodruff last week. This girl was not the brightest of her class, but the average. She lived for years with her parents in Lincoln county and when of tender age fell before the temptation always and everlasting hovering in the shadow of our young girls. Immediately the "Old Flag," scandal monger, appeared and set her deadly trap deep into the heart of this unfortunate creature and with her malicious, venomous tongue brought the finger of scorn from every angle and her victim knew not whether to turn to escape the poisoned shafts which were killing her by inches.

At last, to escape the tormentors the victim went out into the world and tried to work and make an honest living, but whether she would go, the scandal monger had preceded or followed so closely that finally in despair she gave up entirely and drifted about until she was attracted by the glare of the red lights, always abounding along this "drifting road," when she became a protege of the underworld.

This of course was the beginning of the end and within a very short time there came to her a vision of her once pure and upright character being driven on to this life of shame by the black finger of the "Old Flag," scandal monger, and she flew to the rescue of the "cup of poison."

It is all over now and only a new made grave in the cemetery at Rhinelander marks the last resting place of another victim of the scandal monger and the evil growing out of our social conditions which are built in too large a part upon the wrong conceptions of a decayed aristocracy.

We speak here with a knowledge gained from the story told us in the district attorney's office about one year ago by this unfortunate girl and her mother and we feel that knowing the story of the life just ended it may bring about a change of heart of some of those who read it to their moral obligation to society.

It is so easy for us all to wrap our robes about us and elevate our noses when some unfortunate passes by, but when we do this it is a positive injury not only to them but to ourselves and society. If we do not use the forces of organized society to protect the weak and unfortunate, then this field is left wide open for the scandal monger and the assassins of character.

It is vastly better to send flowers to the living instead of walking until they are gone and then pauperize ourselves to bedeck their graves with cut flowers and set pieces representing the immortality of the soul.

It is also far better to perform your part in society so as to protect the weak and orfing and keep them from getting upon the "drifting road" to rescue them from this so-called "devil's slide" instead of criminally shirking our duty and allowing our young people to become inhabitants of the underworld and then sending in our card expressing deep regret that the scandal monger and character assassins have had such a great harvest.

The scandal of the vilest type is that scandal starting as a confidence in "real society" or coming from one posing as a society member or leader, for among these people one must look for an absence of this scourge which has wrecked all society for a time.

"Do I belong to any branch of the scandal monger or assassin of character's society?"

This should be the first question propounded to ourselves when that great temptation comes to us to spread the news "about Mr. and Mrs. John Doe's fallings."

"Let him that is without sin cast the first stone."

It is our private opinion that if this rule be followed there will be a great revolution in society.

TO BAR SALOON KEEPER.

Bills in the Legislature to Prevent Their Holding Office.

Bills have been offered in both houses of the state legislature making saloon keepers ineligible to hold office. The assembly bill makes them ineligible to any legislative office, such as member of the common council or cities or the state legislature.

However, the senate bill is more drastic in its measures and makes saloon keepers ineligible to hold any office.

Scandinavian Moravian Church.

This evening the Willing Workers will meet with Mrs. Nate Anderson on 4th Avenue south. The Ladies Aid Society will meet on Thursday afternoon with Mrs. Martin Jacobson, Fifth St. south.

Sunday morning Scandinavian services will be held and the annual offering to the Bohemian mission will be gathered. Sunday afternoon at 2:30 services will be held at Rudolph. The collection will be given to the Bohemian Mission.

Irvine Francis Nix.

The Canadian Impersonator, will give Ralph Connor's "The Doctor," at the Methodist church, Friday, March 7th. Get tickets early. 25c to all.

Notice of Annual

Meeting...

Agreeable to section 2, article IX, Grand Rapids City Charter pertaining to schools, notice is hereby given that the annual school meeting of Grand Rapids district 1, to elect commissioners and to transact such general business as may legally come before it, will be held at the Howe School Building, situated in the second ward of the city of Grand Rapids, Monday, March 17, 1913, at 7:00 o'clock P. M.

Commissioners to be elected are as follows:

First ward—Commissioner to succeed W. H. Reeves, whose term expires April 12, 1913.

Second ward—Commissioner to succeed F. B. Warner, whose term expires April 12, 1913.

Third ward—Commissioner to succeed G. O. Babcock, whose term expires April 12, 1913.

Fourth ward—Commissioner to succeed W. F. Kellogg, whose term expires April 12, 1913.

Fifth ward—Commissioner to succeed Otto B. Belin, whose term expires April 12, 1913.

Sixth ward—Commissioner to succeed A. B. Sutor, appointed to fill vacancy, whose term expires April 12, 1913, "short term," and "Commissioner to succeed E. Overbeck, whose term expires April 12, 1913.

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Grand Rapids Tribune

BY DRUMB & SUTOR.

Grand Rapids, Wis., Mar. 5, 1913
Entered at the Post Office at Grand Rapids
Wisconsin, as Second Class
Mail Matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
One Year \$1.50
Six Months75
Three Months40

ADVERTISING RATES.—For display matter a rate of 12 cents per inch per square foot of space. Advertising rates are 25 cents less, including a one column advertisement cost \$2.88 for one insertion. Additional insertion cost of 10 cents per inch per square foot of space, resolutions of respect, and all notices of entertainments where no admission fee is charged will be charged at 10 cents per line.

Advertisers are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to sign their names to communications. It does not matter if you write every week, sign your name anyway, as it will not be published.

DYING HARD.

National banks are chartered by the United States government. They have powers and privileges that are denied to all other banks. Among these powers is that of issuing money, which is an attribute of sovereignty itself.

Congress could, this very day, repeal the act under which these banks were created and send every one of them into liquidation. It could by a single law destroy all those privileges under which the First National bank, for example, has made \$80,000,000 in profits on an original investment of \$500,000.

Yet George F. Baker, president of that bank, tells a committee of congress that "this committee has no more right to my list of bank securities than the public has to my tailor bill." He tells this committee that "it's none of congress's business how many banks are controlled by a national bank."

He tells this committee that there is no reason for the surrender of certain syndicates to congress, and that "as to the partners in interest, it is purely a private affair." He tells this committee that by a securities company organized by the First National bank is purely a personal, private transaction.

The old order dies hard and it fights to the last. It required years of agitation and legislation to convince the reluctant railroads that they were affected with a public interest and that they could have no honest secrets from the public.

It required years of agitation to convince corporations that they were not above the government that chartered them.

Men like Mr. Baker think that a national bank is a private affair.

Other men of his type justly proclaim that the stock exchange is a private affair. All of them exploit the ancient theory that the public is a new milch cow whose sole function is to be exploited for individual profit. But their day is done.

Mr. Baker is an interesting but not an important relic of a dead past. Ten years from now financiers of his type will be as rare as railroad presidents who deny the right of the government to regulate interstate commerce.—Now York World.

Since newspapers in Wisconsin were prohibited from taking transportation in payment of advertising bills, timetables have not appeared in all of the papers of the state. Senator Teasdale introduced a bill which railroads will be required to publish local time tables in the newspapers of the towns or cities where stations are maintained and to pay the rates charged by the newspapers for such insertion.

Unoccupied and unengaged upper berths in sleeping cars shall not be let down unless the occupant of the lower berth wishes, according to a decision of the supreme court last week. In case No. 293, the state of Wisconsin vs. the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, the court held that the upper berth law is valid. That law provides that the occupant of a lower berth shall determine whether the upper berth shall be let down if not occupied.

No Drinks or Cigars.

It will be well for candidates for county and municipal offices this spring to read the corrupt practices act of Wisconsin, which is like that of Minnesota, and hold themselves within its restrictions. The Wisconsin law also prohibits in general terms the giving away of cigars or drinks or anything of value as an inducement to vote for a candidate; prohibits spending money for hired solicitors and poll workers and also prohibits candidates from hiring teams for use at the polls. The law states just what money can be spent for, and if any candidate violates its provisions he is rendered ineligible to hold the office for which he may have been elected.—Wausau Pilot.

A Leading Alfalfa State.

A census taken among the growers of alfalfa who belong to the Wisconsin Experimental association brings out the fact that their yields on established standings averaged 4.4 tons per acre. This is encouraging to all Wisconsin, as it puts us well ahead as an alfalfa growing state. It will also have the effect of doubling our acreage of this crop in a very short time.

Mr. A. D. Campbell, who has been for many years interested in the development of this state, has been carefully watching the spread and success of alfalfa growing here. He says of the crop this year:

"We find in Wisconsin that the best practices in securing a stand of alfalfa to cultivate the ground thoroughly in the spring and about the first or tenth of June, in order to thoroughly kill out the season's growth of weeds. Then seed with about 20 pounds to the acre, together with a reasonable amount of soil, from an established alfalfa field. When this work is properly done, we are almost certain to secure a fine stand and a yield of from a ton to a ton and a quarter per acre in the one cutting of the first season and a good growth for protection during the winter."

"These results are produced in all parts of the state from the Illinois state line to Lake Superior. Sowers Brothers of Waukesha, who are extensive growers of alfalfa, seeded 20 acres this year which had stood, in the field at \$16 per acre. The experiment sub-station at Superior obtained this year three-fourths of a ton per acre on new seedings which, however, is somewhat less than usual. This does away with the claim that is so often made that farmers lose a year's use of land when seeding for a winter crop."—Wisconsin Agricultural.

Death of Mrs. Sicelia Jero.

(Contributed.)
Sicelia Peavel was born in Oswego County, N. Y., March 1st, 1811, and was raised to womanhood at that place. At the age of 23 she was united in marriage to Israel Jero. Later the family came to Wisconsin where she resided until her death which occurred at Grand Rapids, February 23, 1913, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. George Hesler. Loving hands tenderly cared for her through her illness which she bore so patiently until death relieved her of her suffering.

She was the mother of four children, seven of whom are still living.

She was a kind loving mother and was loved by all who knew her, but alas, she has gone to join her beloved companion and many loved ones on the other shore.

Funeral services were held at the home on Wednesday, Feb. 25, at 1 o'clock, Rev. Logan officiating. A large crowd assembled to pay their last respects to one who was so dearly loved, all the children being present except I. H. Jero of Washington, and Mrs. E. M. Feavel of Eldron, Wis. She leaves to mourn her death four sons, I. H. Jero of Washington, Wm. Jero of New London, Thomas Jero of Grand Rapids, and Israel Jero of Vandrieson and three daughters, Mrs. M. S. Winegarden of Saratoga, Mrs. E. M. Feavel of Eldron, and Mr. Geo. Hesler of Grand Rapids. Her body was laid to rest in Forest Hill Cemetery. Many beautiful flowers were presented by her friends. The sorrowing ones have the sympathy of all in their sorrow.

Those from away who attended the funeral were Wm. Jero of New London, Mrs. C. Thompson of Madison, Percy Feavel of Eldron, M. Bates and wife of Stevens Point and M. S. Winegarden and family of Saratoga.

Mesa Land.

I know a place, a boundless place,
Where sheep are grazing on each
hill,
Where man ne'er reckons time nor
space.

But of the landscape drinks his fill,
And looks and gazes yet again
Where distant mesas swim in gold;
And never a sunset on the plain.

But brings its surge of awe untold:

For who can gaze upon this land,
This western land we hold so dear,
And feel no throb of pain? Whose
hand

Shall fail to brush away a tear?
Whose being no response shall yield
Unto vast glories—mark them well
When o'er a battlemented field,

The western sun has cast its spell.
In silence were the mesas wrought,
And in the silence they dwell;

No sound of man-made man is caught
To break the magic of the spell;
The very bell upon the sheep
Sounds faintly in the shepherd's ears.

Here, in the land where mesas sleep,
And stored the dim past's silent
years. —Denver Republican

KELLNER.

Mr. Vangorden has rented his farm to his brother-in-law, who will take possession in the near future. Mr. Vangorden will move with his family onto the Ed. Johnson farm.

Miss Adelia Peichard, who holds a position at the insane asylum at Waupun, has rented the parsonage last week. Mrs. A. Krusche accompanied Miss Peichard to her home in Stevens Point. The former is a niece of Mrs. Krusche. Mrs. Krusche returned home Saturday.

Miss Eisia Sernan is at home for some time after being employed in your city.

W. H. Witt, the enterprising hardware dealer, has bought some land from Aug. Buss on which he will build a home and also erect larger quarters for his hardware stock. This seems as if the hardware business must be good; probably someone better apply for a position as assistant manager.

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COAL AND WOOD

We have all sizes of HARDCOAL

A Large Stock of Soft Coal

Miller's Creek, Kentucky

Block. Nice clean Poco-

hantas, Hocking, Splint,

and the ideal Fuel Petrol-

eum Coke.

All Kinds of Wood—Special

prices on car lots.

Bosser Coal Co.

Phone 416 Residence 54

Papa in a Haze.

Distressed, Mother—John! John!

John has swallowed my latchkey.

Entertained Father—Never mind

mind—London Opinion.

CORRECT FOOT-FORM FOOTWEAR

Wear-U-Well Shoes

Stylish — NO MIDDLEMAN'S PROFIT — Serviceable

Our Direct
From Factory to You
method saves you the
difference of \$1.02 in
cost price of your shoes.

WEAR-U-WELL SHOE CO.

Grand Rapids Tailoring Company,
FRANK MAZUR, Manager.
Factory Branch 481. Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

What ED. KENNEDY of
Auburndale, thinks of

The Ford

CAR

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"In reply to the queries of carriers in regard to carrying mail by automobiles, I will give them my experience. Last May I bought a Ford runabout. I can it every day except three up to December 5. I never had a cent in repairs or expense in that time. I never had a puncture, never had a tire off, in 6,480 miles. My route is twenty-six and one-half miles, with 188 boxes, averaging 8,000 pieces of mail per month. It takes from two to two and a half hours to make the trip. My expenses for gasoline and lubricating oil was \$31.50 for 3,000 miles.

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Huntington & Lessig

GRAND RAPIDS, WIS.

It's Not a Hobby

To have a checking account at a bank is not a hobby. THERE IS REASON IN IT. IT IS WISE AND IT PAYS.

If you pay your bills by check, your check book shows just where your money went and each check is a receipt in full for every dollar you pay out.

If a dispute arises regarding the payment of a bill which you have paid, it is a simple matter to turn to the check which will be conclusive evidence as to the date paid, amount, etc.

It costs you nothing to try it and we know you'll like the system.

Wood County National Bank

Grand Rapids, Wis.

\$200,000 Capital and Surplus. 22 years in business

The Style Show

We take this opportunity of inviting the good people of this city to an exhibition of Spring and Summer's smartest offerings in correct clothes from

The House of Kuppenheimer

We have literally searched the markets of the world in our efforts to bring to you the very best which fashion has to offer, and we say, without hesitation, that in all our years of successful merchandising, we have never seen a more gallant array of goodly garments than we now have the pleasure of offering to you for your inspection and selection.

To the man who has never before worn Kuppenheimer Clothes, we make an especial appeal, for he should come to know, as others have, the true service and lasting satisfaction to be found in them. In a word, we want you to discover for yourself, in these clothes, all of those desirable qualities which you have had in mind each time you purchased clothing.

The prices we will ask for them are no higher than you will be asked to pay elsewhere for inferior merchandise. Fact is, you will find that at the prices you will pay here for Kuppenheimer clothes you will purchase not only goodly garments, but so much lasting service and satisfaction, as to make them actually cheaper in the long run than any other clothes in the men's wear field today.

Suits \$15.00 to \$28.00. Light Overcoats \$10.00 to \$20.

SO COME IN AND SEE US. We want to know you personally, and thus add to the pleasure of every sale, the knowledge that we are dealing with friends in a friendly, neighborly way.

KRUGER & WARNER CO.

We gladly guarantee your absolute satisfaction with every sale or we give your money back.

A store for all the people, where style, service and lasting satisfaction reign supreme.

CONSTIPATION

Munyon's Paw-Paw
Pills are unlike other
laxatives or cathartics.
They coax the
liver into activity by
gentle methods, they
do not scour; they do
not grip; they do
not weaken; but they do
start all the excretions
of the liver and stomach
in a way that soon
puts these organs in a
healthy condition and
corrects constipation. Munyon's Paw-Paw
Pills are a tonic to the stomach, liver and
nerves. They invigorate instead of weaken;
they enrich the blood instead of impover-
ishing it; they enable the stomach to get all
the nourishment from food that is put into
it. Price 25 cents. All Druggists.

If you would strike a man favorably
never hit him in the vicinity of the
pocketbook.

Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup for Children
teeth, softens the gums, reduces inflammation
and relieves pain, cures colds, etc.

The average man has a lot more to
say about what he is going to do than
about what he has done.

Only One "BROMO QUININE". Look
for the signature of E. W. GROVE, Cure & Cold
in One Day, Cure Grip in Two Days, Etc.

Its Kind.
"Is this a tentative arrangement?"
"Nothin' like that. It's just to try
it out for awhile."

Constipation causes and seriously aggra-
vates many diseases. It is thoroughly cured
by Dr. Plumb's Pellets. Tiny sugar-coated
granules. Adv.

Not in Sight.
Honkies—"Do you think we shall ever
have universal peace?" Pokus—"Not
so long as women continue to play
bridge for stakes."

Responsive Customer.
Small girl—Teacher do you say the
lord makes babies, too?

Sunday school teacher—Yes, indeed.
Small girl—About how much does
he charge for one, 'cause I want a
boy brother awful bad.

Loyal to Her Teacher.
Sunday school teacher—Yes, chil-
dren, the lord made everybody.

Small girl—Did he make you, teach-
er?

Teacher—Yes, he made me, too.

Small girl—And he's got nothin' to
be ashamed of, either.

Hint Direct.
A dirty-looking stranger entered an
hotel.

"Where's the bar?" he asked of Pat.

who was standing at the door.

"What kind of a bar?" asked the lat-
ter.

"Why, a liquor bar, of course. What
do you suppose I mean?"

"Well," drawled Pat, with a twinkle,
"I didn't know what you
what you might mean a bar of soap."

Some Method.

"Don't you think, dear," began Mr.
Comfy, "that our next door neighbors,
the Scrubs, are putting on a great
deal too much style, considering the
fact that they never know from day to
day where the next meal is coming from?"

"Well," replied Mrs. Comfy, "you
see, the more style they put on the more
likely they are to be invited out to din-
ner."

In the Day of the Billionaire.

A brilliant New York lawyer said
at a dinner at the Lotus Club apropo
of certain trust magnates:

"Thanks to watered stock—and wa-
tered stock is criminal abroad—these
men are indeed rich beyond the
dreams of avarice."

"If this watering of stock is allowed
to keep on, we'll hear our billionaires
talking like this some day."

"Hello! There goes Jones in his
300 horsepower car. Do you know
him?"

"Do I know him! Do I know
Jones? Why, man alive, Jones and I
were struggling young millionaires to-
gether!"—New York Times.

Dangerous Talk.

"Mother, I wish you wouldn't men-
tion dishwashing when George is call-
ing on me!"

"Why not, indeed?"

"I don't like it. It sounds common."
"Common, eh? We have to eat
don't we?"

"Of course."

"And George knows we eat and
we dishes?"

"That's very true."

"And George also knows that dishes
have to be washed, therefore some
body has to wash them?"

"But, mother?"

"What now?"

"If you keep on talking about it
George may discover that you make
father wash them, and he may think
the same thing is coming to him if
he should propose to me!"—Detroit
Free Press.

Ready
Cooked
Meals

are rapidly growing in pop-
ular favor.

Post
Toasties

served either with cream or
good milk, or preserved fruit,
make a most appetizing dish
for breakfast, dinner, or sup-
per.

These delicious toasted
flaky bits of white corn have
a delicate taste that is very
pleasing at this time of year.

PostToasties are economi-
cal, make less work for the
busy housewife and please
everyone at the table.

The Memory Lingers"

Sold by Grocers everywhere

Postum Cereal Co., Inc.,
Battle Creek, Mich.

RICH MEN'S CHILDREN

By GERALDINE BONNER
Author of "THE HONEY
TOMORROW'S TANGLE" etc.



Illustrations by
DOM J. LAVIN

Copyright 1913 by The DOBBS-MERRILL CO.

SYNOPSIS.

Bill Cannon, the bonanza king, and his
daughter, Rose, who had passed up Mrs.
Cornelia Ryan's ball at San Fran-
cisco, were invited to the ball at Antelope
by Bernice Ryan, the mother of the
boy. Bill and Rose were invited to the
ball for the second time.

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Grand Rapids, Wis., Mar. 5, 1913

Entered at the Post Office at Grand Rapids
Waukesha, as Second Class
Mail Matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
One Year \$1.50
Six Months75
Three Months50

Advertising Rates—For display matter a flat rate of 12 cents an inch is charged. The columns of *The Tribune* are 24 inches wide, making one column 12 cents an inch, and two columns 24 cents an inch. Additional insertion cost at the same rate. All local notices, cards, etc., and notices of entertainments, etc., for which no insertion charge is made, will be charged at 6 cents per line.

Correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to sign their names to communications. It does not help if you write every word, sign your name always, as it will not be paid.

DYING HARD.

National banks are chartered by the United States government. They have powers and privileges that are denied to all other banks. Among these powers is that of issuing money, which is an attribute of sovereignty itself.

Congress could, this very day, repeal the act under which these banks were created and send every one of them into liquidation. It could by a single law destroy all those privileges under which the First National bank, for example, has made \$80,000,000 in profits on an original investment of \$50,000.

Yet George F. Baker, president of the bank, tells a committee of congress that "this committee has no more right to my list of bank securities than the public has to my tailor bill." He tells this committee that "it's none of congress's business how many banks are controlled by a national bank." He tells this committee that there is no reason for the surrender of certain syndicates to congress and that "as to the partners in interest, it is purely a private affair." He tells this committee that by a securities company organized by the First National bank is purely a personal, private transaction.

The old order dies hard and it fights to the last. It required years of agitation and legislation to convince the reluctant railroads that they were affected with a public interest and that they could have no hidden secrets from the public.

It required years of agitation to convince corporations that they were not above the government that chartered them.

Men like Mr. Baker think that a national bank is a private affair.

Other men of his type lustily proclaim that the stock exchange is a private affair. All of them exploit the ancient theory that the public is a new milch cow whose sole function is to be exploited for individual profit. But their day is done.

Mr. Baker is an interesting but not an important relic of a dead past. Ten years from now financiers of his type will be as rare as railroad presidents who deny the right of the government to regulate interstate commerce.—New York World.

Since newspapers in Wisconsin were prohibited from taking transportation in payment of advertising bills, time tables have not appeared in all of the papers of the state. Senator Teusdall introduced a bill by which railroads will be required to publish local time tables in the newspapers of the towns or cities where stations are maintained and to pay the rate charged by the newspapers for such insertion.

Unoccupied and unengaged upper berths in sleeping cars shall not be let down unless the occupant of the lower berth wishes, according to a decision of the supreme court last week. In case No. 203, the state of Wisconsin vs. the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, the court held that the upper berth law is valid. That law provides that the occupant of a lower berth shall determine whether the upper berth shall be let down if not occupied.

No Drinks or Cigars.

It will be well for candidates for county and municipal offices this spring to read the corrupt practices act of Wisconsin, which is like that of Minnesota, and hold themselves within its restrictions. The Wisconsin law also prohibits in general terms the giving away of cigars or drinks or anything of value as an inducement to vote for a candidate; prohibits spending money for hired solicitors and poll workers, and also prohibits candidates from hiring teams for use at the polls. The law states just what money can be spent for, and if any candidate violates its provisions he is rendered ineligible to hold the office for which he may have been elected.—Waukesha Pilot.

A Leading Alfalfa State.

A census taken among the growers of alfalfa who belong to the Wisconsin Experimental association brings out the fact that their yields on established seedings averaged 4.4 tons per acre. This is encouraging to all Wisconsin, as it puts her well ahead as an alfalfa growing state. It will also have the effect of doubling our acreage of this crop in a very short time.

Mr. A. D. Campbell, who has been for many years interested in the development of this state, has been carefully watching the spread and success of alfalfa growing here. He says of the crop this year: "We find in Wisconsin that the best practice in securing a stand of alfalfa is to cultivate the ground thoroughly in the spring and about the first or tenth of June, in order to thoroughly kill out the season's growth of weeds. Then seed with about 20 pounds to the acre, together with a reasonable amount of soil from an established alfalfa field. When this work is properly done, we are almost certain to secure a fine stand and a yield of from a ton to a ton and a quarter per acre in the one cutting of the first season, and a good growth for protection during the winter."

These results are produced in all parts of the state from the Illinois state line to Lake Superior. Swartz Brothers of Waukesha, who are extensive growers of alfalfa, seeded 20 acres this year which sold standing in the field at \$16 per acre. The experiment sub-station at Superior obtained this year three-fourths of a ton per acre on new seedings, which, however, is somewhat less than usual. This does away with the claim that is so often made that farmers lose a year's use of land when seeding a field without a nurse crop."—Wisconsin Agriculturalist.

The Stock-Feeding Problem.

Death of Mrs. McCelia Jero.
(Contributed.)

McCelia Feavel was born in Oswego County, N. Y., March 1st, 1851, and was raised to womanhood at that place. At the age of 23 she was united in marriage to Israel Jero. Later the family came to Wisconsin where she resided until her death which occurred at Grand Rapids, February 23, 1913, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. George Helser. Loving hands tenderly cared for her through her illness which she bore so patiently until death relieved her of her suffering.

She was the mother of fourteen children, seven of whom are still living. She was a kind loving mother and was loved by all who knew her, but alas, she has gone to join her beloved companion and many loved ones on the other shore.

Funeral services were held at the home on Wednesday, Feb. 26, at 1 o'clock, Rev. Logan officiating. A large crowd assembled to pay their last respects to one who was so dearly loved, all the children being present except L. H. Jero of Washington, and Mrs. E. M. Feavel of Eldron, W. Va. She leaves to mourn her death four sons, L. H. Jero, of Washington, Wm. Jero of New London, Thomas Jero of Grand Rapids, and Israel Jero of Vandries, and three daughters, Mrs. M. S. Winegarden of Saratoga, Mrs. E. M. Feavel of Eldron, and Mr. Geo. Helser of Grand Rapids. Her body was laid to rest in Forest Hill cemetery. Many beautiful flowers were presented by her friends. The sorrowing ones have the sympathy of all in their sorrow.

Those from away who attended the funeral were Wm. Jero of New London, Mrs. C. Thomason of Madison, Percy Feavel of Eldron, M. Bates and wife of Stevens Point and M. S. Winegarden and family of Saratoga.

Mesa Land.

I know a place, a boundless place,
Where sheep are grazing on each
hill,
Where man ne'er reckons time nor
space.
But of the landscape drinks his fill,
And looks and gazes yet again
Where distant mesas swim in gold,
And ne'er a sunset on the plain
But brings its surge of awe untold.
For who can gaze upon this land,
This western land we hold so dear,
And feel no throb of pain? Whose
hand
Shall fail to brush away a tear?
Whose being no response shall yield
Unto vast glories—mark them well
When o'er a battlemented field,
The westering sun has cast its spell.
In silence were the mesas wrought,
And in the silences they dwell;
No sound of man-made mart is caught
To break the magic of the spell;
The very bell upon the sheep
Sounds faintly in the shepherd's ears
Here, in the land where mesas sleep,
And stored the dim past's silent
years. —Denver Republican

KELLNER.

Mr. Vandoren has rented his farm to his brother-in-law, who will take possession in the near future. Mr. Vandoren will move with his family onto the Ed. Johnson farm.

Miss Adela Peichard, who holds a position at the insane asylum at Waukesha, visited at the parsonage last week. Mrs. A. Krusche accompanied Miss Peichard to her home in Stevens Point. The former is a niece of Mrs. Krusche. Mrs. Krusche returned home Saturday.

Mrs. Elsie Sernan is at home for some time after being employed in your city.

W. H. Witt, the enterprising hardware dealer, has bought some land from Aug. Buss on which he will build a home and also erect larger buildings for his hardware stock. This seems as if the hardware business must be good, probably someone better apply for a position as assistant manager.

The examination of the 1913 class for confirmation will take place at the Lutheran church next Sunday at 10:00 o'clock a.m. The class consists of Otto Sernan, Daniel Hannemann, John Zuge, Arthur Saeger, Henry Martin, Ida Saeger, Emma Saeger, Hattie Lauer, Ella Bramstedt, Irene Arndt, and Esther Bramstedt. The confirmation services will take place on Palm Sunday.

When in Kellner at meal time call at the Hotel Nopse. Services day and night.

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The saw mill will be put into operation soon. O. Brockway is doing the repair work.

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Wm. Gauke, Sr., is in Indiana this week looking after some dredging interests.

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AND PAY DOOR FRAMES
FOR SILOS, CONCRETE OR BRICK SILOS.
"THE HARDEST FRAME BUILT!"
BUILT BY VESPER WOOD MFG. CO.
VESPER, WOOD CO., WIS.
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Phone 416 Residence 54

Papa in a Haze.

Distressed—Mother—John! John!
Joy has awfully my latchkey.
Distress—Minded Father—Never mind
mine!—London Opinion.

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Stylish — NO MIDDLEMAN'S PROFIT — Serviceable

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From Factory to You
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Grand Rapids Tailoring Company,

FRANK MAZUR, Manager.

Factory Branch 481. Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

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"I used four horses before I got the car. I drove two every other day. They cost me \$31.50 a month for feed and upkeep. This makes a saving of \$133.60 in favor of the automobile, besides a saving of three hours per day in time. I would say to all carriers get a Ford car and cut down expenses. I never had any experience with a gasoline engine—in fact, never started one—until I got the Ford. I have been a carrier for over eight years and have never missed a trip."

FOR SALE BY

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GRAND RAPIDS, WIS.

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If you pay your bills by check, your check book shows just where your money went and each check is a receipt in full for every dollar you pay out.

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The House of Kuppenheimer

We have literally searched the markets of the world in our efforts to bring to you the very best which fashion has to offer, and we say, without hesitation, that in all our years of successful merchandising, we have never seen a more gallant array of goodly garments than we now have the pleasure of offering to you for your inspection and selection.

To the man who has never before worn Kuppenheimer Clothes, we make an especial appeal, for he should come to know, as others have, the true service and lasting satisfaction to be found in them. In a word, we want you to discover for yourself, in these clothes, all of those desirable qualities which you have had in mind each time you purchased clothing.



The illustrations reveal, in a measure, the staple tendencies of the season. You will note a sparkling smartness in the new cut of these latest creations. There is a swing and dash to the clothes just now which seem to reflect the brighter, happier spirit of Spring, and we feel confident that you will find among them, a style, a fabric and a shade, which will most truly reflect your dress ideals.

—

Suits \$15.00 to \$28.00. Light Overcoats \$10.00 to \$20.

SO COME IN AND SEE US. We want to know you personally, and thus add to the pleasure of every sale, the knowledge that we are dealing with friends in a friendly, neighborly way.

KRUGER & WARNER CO.

We gladly guarantee your absolute satisfaction with every sale or we give your money back.

FARMING FACTS BY GOVERNOR HOARD

HAS SOME EXCELLENT IDEAS.

An Interesting Article Taken From Hoard's Dairyman which Should Prove of Interest to Anybody Contemplating Farming.

The following article taken from Hoard's Dairyman should prove of interest to all farmers as well as those who may contemplate engaging in this vocation. The article is given in full:

"I am much interested in your editorial and ideas on modern farming and your opinion of the difference. Will you kindly state your methods of conducting your farm so that we see it in a place, where your methods differ from the general run of farming?"

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"Before answering the above inquiry we wish to state that Hoard's Dairyman farm is not set up as a model by any means. There are certain marked distinction in our conduct of the farm which as yet our neighbors do not fully agree with or follow. Some of these distinctions are as follows:

The Soil.

"We are commencing to plow our land which is heavy, clay loam two inches deep. That is we have plowed a certain portion to that depth by the aid of the Spalding deep tilling machine, and shall go over the whole arable portion of the farm once in that way as soon as possible. We are convinced that it is best to do this in the fall and that makes the process a little slower."

"We also differ from our neighbors somewhat in the use of raw ground phosphate on our lands, the use of land plaster in our stables to conserve the ammonia and the use of the ground marl or limestone as the case may be. In the latter case, it is but fair to say that many of them have been induced by what they could see of its effect on the Hoard's Dairyman Farm to commence its use and several carloads of ground limestone have been sold in this vicinity the past year. We were the first to use manure of potash on black, peaty soils, and have as yet few imitators."

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"We aim to top-dress the alfalfa with either ground marl or limestone once in this rotation at the rate of two tons per acre. We can see a decided strengthening of the soil in this practice. Also whenever manure or green alfalfa is plowed under, it goes a dressing of 600 to 1000 pounds of raw ground phosphate which we obtain by the carload from Tennessee. It is our constant aim to keep up the fertility of our soil to as high a notch as possible. Never yet, though we carry a large stock of cattle and hogs and our horses, have we been able to produce as much manure as we thought it profitable to use on the farm. To be sure we have been bringing up what was, when we took it thirteen years ago, a badly rundown farm. Consequently we buy all the manure, one livery stable in town produces, and last summer purchased in addition a carload of sheep manure.

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"The editor of the Neillsville Times does not seem to agree entirely with the man who advises that the cow should be treated as a lady. In speaking of the matter he has the following to say:

"Treat the cow as a lady," is the advice of a distinguished Wisconsin dairyman, Elmer Peterson, editor of the Chippewa Jacksonian, replies:

"We own a cow, so this advice is very interesting. When we go to water her she lunge at the bucket and worries at all over the lot. When we bring her dainty repast of corn chow and bran, it takes expert manipulation to get by and shove the feed into the manger without being trampled to death or kicked through the side of her boudoir. When we milk, in the summer, she seems to have the idea that all the flies are on our face and obligingly tries to switch them off. In the winter, when there are no flies, she swats us in the eye from force of habit. Every once in a while she gracefully sidesteps and stands on our foot. If the gentleman from Wisconsin means the people should not be cruel to the cow, we are with him, but we maintain that no true lady will act like a cow, and as long as our cow acts like she does we'll be blamed if we'll treat her like a lady."

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J. J. Rome and family moved into their own home on Saturday.

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George Doan is very sick with typhoid pneumonia. Dr. Whiteside is the attending physician.

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A good many are taking advantage of the solid ice on the river and are hauling ice from the other side in Linwood.

Newton Yester of Mill Creek, is delivering a good many cards of hemlock pulp wood here which is being shipped to the paper mills.

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Burton Fox visited with friends near Plainfield last week.

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"Mr. Simpkins, you believe, love makes the world go round?"

"I can't say really, Miss Kutey, but, dear me! It makes my poor head go round."

"Well, there may be a certain analogy between your head going round and the earth going round."

"Please be so kind as to—aw—explain."

"Some scientists say the interior of the earth is hollow."

The Farmer's Ideal Wife. In a government report it is said:

"The Farmer's wife is now so occupied with social affairs that she has lost the art of making butter and jam and doing the work of the farm that her grandmother did. The results in a great economic loss to the country."

The farmer's wife, in early days, got up at half past two,

And shined the plows and milked the cows and put the prunes to stew,

The breakfast for the hands she set upon the stroke of four,

And then she'd bake her bread and cake and scrub the kitchen floor.

But nowadays the farmer's wife has time to call her own."

"Good gracious!" says the Government, "how idle she has grown!"

The farmer's wife, in times gone by, brought up the calves and lambs, and sacked the oats and fed the shoots and smoked the hickory hams.

And when she'd cook three great big meals she cheerfully arose,

And with her churn sat down to earn the money for her clothes,

But now she often visits 'round and gossips, like as not.

"My goodness!" says the Government, "how worthless she has got!"

Inert Inertness, who has been spending the past winter here, departed for Mount Horeb, Wis., last Monday.

Peter Knutson and his bride arrived from Minnesota Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Peterson attended the funeral of the latter's grandmother at Grand Rapids last Wednesday.

John H. Peterson had the misfortune to lose one of his horses Sunday morning.

ARPIN.

Miss Edith Graff was a Marshfield between trains Friday.

C. W. Blaett had the misfortune to lose a valuable cow last week.

Louis Ruegger, who has been working in the woods at Ogema came home this week.

John Mollett went to Grand Rapids on business Saturday.

B. Whitingham received a carload of ice from Marshfield Friday and is busy filling his ice house.

Miss Sadie Cowell came up from Grand Rapids Saturday to spend Sunday with relatives and friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hunt were Grand Rapids-shoppers one day last week.

Miss Mabel Winch was a Marshfield visitor over Sunday.

Louis Louise Mullet went to Grand Rapids Saturday to be an over Sunday guest of her sister, Mary, who is employed as domestic at the Cowell home.

Messrs. H. F. Roehrig, Duane Robinson, B. Whitingham, Edward Morris and Walter Winebrenner went to Euclid on business Friday.

Messrs. Lawrence Hause, Aug. Mueller, Wilber Robinson and Walter Rehman who have been operating a saw mill at Ogema the past two months, returned to their homes here Saturday.

There will be a double header baseball game here Saturday, March 12th, between the Arpin and Sherry teams. Everybody come and root for the home team.

PITTSVILLE

(From the Pittsville Record)

Willis Clark, of this city, has been awarded first place in the preliminary Stevens Point Normal oratorical contest. Norman Knutson won second honors.

This means that Mr. Clark will be one of the contestants in the state contest between Normals to be held before the end of the school year should success continue. And this contest, we believe, is to be held at Stevens Point this year.

There are many from Pittsville who are already contemplating attending the contest and it is quite likely a large delegation will be in attendance from here. This is the second time Pittsville has had the distinction of pulling off the laurels in this particular manner.

Once before a Pittsville boy, Albert Wells, won the Stevens Point contest but lost out in the state contest.

Neverthe less it is some feather in the crown of old Pittsville to have the honor of supplying first choice in a state wide oratorical contest from a school whose attendance reaches nearly the half thousand mark and contains students from all the large and smaller towns in the Wisconsin Valley.

Bruno Perner left for Rochester, Minnesota, Monday of this week where he will seek relief from a peculiar ailment. Mr. Perner's left hand seems to be withering away and it is for this that he seeks aid. He first began to notice it about a year ago when he felt a numbness in the little finger. Later this spread to other fingers of the hand and later he began to notice that the flesh of the hand was disappearing. It is caused, he thinks, from a dislocation of the elbow eighteen years ago when he fell from a load of hay, and is explained by local physicians as a growth at the elbow pressing on the nerves that feed the arm and hand.

Charley Pelow is again on his back with rheumatism. When he does get up at all he is obliged to use crutches.

A barber has been sent for to take charge of the Pelow shop here and is expected here at any time now.

NEKOOSA.

(From the Nekoosa Times)

Drainage Commissioners, B. G. Chandrus, Thomas Haines and Judge H. H. Helker were kept busy nearly all of last week making surveys, taking levels and determining on the most feasible plan to run the big ditch known as the county drainage, on the marsh running through the towns of Port Edwards, Chippewa and Seneca. After going over the routes thoroughly and making the most careful surveys and calculations, the commissioners unanimously decided that the best, the most economical and most feasible plan for the big ditch was to run it into Langley Creek.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Boles left Friday night for Kalamazoo, Mich., where they were called on account of the death of Ed. Boles, uncle of Mrs. Boles. The home of the deceased was in Kansas City, but he was buried at Kalamazoo. He was known in Nekoosa and surrounding territory, having at one time held a responsible position in the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Co. mill at Port Edwards. He was a brother to Hugh Boles, one of Nekoosa's well known citizens.

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The following article taken from Governor Hoard's Dairymen should prove of interest both to farmers as well as those who may be contemplating engaging in this occupation. The article is given in full:

"I am much interested in your editorials and ideas on modern farming and your definition of the difference. Will you kindly state your methods of conducting your farm so that we see it in a glance, where your methods differ from the general run of farms?" — J. L. C.

"Before answering the above inquiry we wish to state that Hoard's Dairymen farm is not set up as a model by any means. There are certain marked distinctions in our conduct of the farm which as yet our neighbors do not fully agree with or follow. Some of these distinctions are as follows:

The Soil.

"We are commencing to plow our land which is heavy, clay loam twelve inches deep. That is we have plowed a certain portion to that depth by the aid of the Spalding deep tilling machine, and shall go over the whole arable portion of the farm once in that way as soon as possible. We are convinced that it is best to do this in the fall and that makes the process a little slower."

"We also differ from our neighbors somewhat in the use of raw ground phosphate on our land, the use of lime plaster in our stables to conserve the ammonia and the use of the ground marl or limestone as the case may be.

In the latter case, however, it is but fair to say that many of them have been induced by what they could see of its effect on the Hoard's Dairymen Farm to commence its use and several carloads of ground limestone have been sold in this vicinity the past year. We were the first to use lime plaster on black, peaty soils, and have as yet few imitators."

"We would employ much more thorough methods of tillage and soil manipulation than we have done if we had the time and help to do it with. Every farmer is limited in this extra work by the production and care of the growing crops. He never has the time nor help to do all the work that he sees there is need of doing for the betterment of the farm. In this particular there is but little difference between the situation with us and any of our neighbors."

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"This is a dairy farm and so the buildings are planned and constructed to that end, not expensively as in some places but as plain and simple as possible and still be effective. In the stable arrangement, the cattle all face outward with an 8-foot driveway between them which a team and wagon or sleigh is driven every morning for the cleaning of the stable, the manure being taken direct to the fields."

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"We aim to top-dress the altafla with either ground marl or limestone once in this rotation at the rate of two tons per acre. We can see a decided strengthening of the soil in this practice. Also whenever manure or green alfalfa is plowed under, with it goes a dressing of 600 to 1000 pounds of raw ground phosphate which we obtain by the carload from Tennessee. It is our constant aim to keep up the fertility of our soil as high a notch as possible. Never yet, though we carry a large stock of cattle and hogs and six horses, have we been able to produce as much manure as we thought it profitable to use on the farm. To be sure we have been bringing up what was, when we took it thirteen years ago, a badly rundown farm. Consequently we buy all the manure one heavy stable in town produces, and last summer purchased in addition a carload of sheep manure."

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"We may say further that the farm consists of 252 acres. It is devoted in the main to corn sufficient for three silos and the crib, altafla and barley. The cash revenue is derived from the sale of pure bred Guernseys, hawley as seed, and hogs with some poultry."

"About \$50,000 is invested in the farm and it is made to pay a good interest."

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"What One Potato Will Do.

"A lad in the outskirts of Albany, N. Y., and only 12 years of age, has made world record. The state fair has offered a prize for the largest yield from one seed potato. Each contestant was furnished the potato of a special and unusual variety in his part of the state.

"Eugene Durand raised and exhibited 686 pounds of potatoes, 12 bushels of contest quality and size and left home, unweighed, about two bushels of non-exhibited size. So far as known, this is fully twice the yield ever before known from one potato.

The potato had 14 eyes. Each of these was planted in a hotbed. When the sprout was about three inches high, he cut it off and placed it in sand, where it took root. Durand then set it out in soil adapted to potatoes. The sprouts kept on growing and he kept on rooting them and then transplanting them, and great was the harvest thereof.—Farm and Fireside."

"Handsome is as Handsome Does.

"The editor of the Neillsville Times does not seem to agree entirely with the man who advises that the cow should be treated as a lady. In speaking of the matter he has the following to say:

"Treat the cow as a lady," is the advice a distinguished Wisconsin dairymen, Elmer Peterson, editor of the Chippewa Junctionian, replies.

We own a cow, so this advice is very interesting. When we go to water her she lingers at the bucket and worries all over the lot. When we bring her dainty repast of corn and hay, and it takes expert manipulation to get by and shove the feed into the manger without being trampled to death or kicked through the side of her boudoir. When we milk, in the summer, she seems to have the idea that all the flies are on our face and obligingly tries to switch them off.

The winter, when there are no flies, she swats us in the eye from force of habit. Every once in a while she gracefully sidesteps and stands on our foot. If the gentleman from Wisconsin means the people should not be cruel to the cow, we are with him, but we maintain that no true lady will act like a cow, and as long as our cow acts like she does we'll be blamed if we treat her like a lady."

"NEW ROME

Our teacher, Miss Mattie Rous, spent Saturday and Sunday at her home in Monroe Center.

Mrs. Francis Pafford is on the sick list. Dr. Fornal of Nekoosa was called, and we are glad to say that she is on the gain.

Mr. and Mrs. Levi Thomas spent Sunday at the latter's home in Big Flats. Mrs. Thomas remained for a short visit.

J. J. Rose and family moved into their own home on Saturday.

George Jefferson and family moved to their new home at Monroe Center last Friday.

Mrs. B. C. Burbake and children spent Thursday at the Jim Webb home.

"MEEHAN.

George Doan is very sick with typhoid pneumonia. Dr. Whiteside is the attending physician.

Our teacher, Miss Nellie Gustin, spent Saturday and Sunday at the parents at Lone Pine.

A good many are taking advantage of the sold ice on the river and are hauling rock from the other side, in Linwood.

Newton Yester of Mill Creek, is delivering a good many cords of hemlock pulp-wood here which is being shipped to the paper mills.

A basket party was held at the residence of L. T. Fox last Friday night.

A large crowd was in attendance many coming from a distance. The proceeds were \$20.00 which will be used in Sunday school work.

Norman Parsons had his right hand crushed between two logs a couple of weeks ago. The accident has caused him much pain and trouble.

Irvin, the one month old baby boy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Irvin Brown, died last week, Feb. 26th, from pneumonia.

The funeral was held at the home on Friday. Rev. Jas. Blake of Stevens Point officiating. The little one was buried at home in the yard but will be taken up in the spring and buried in a family lot at Amherst or Wauwatosa.

Burton Fox visited with friends near Plainfield last week.

March weather was thoroughly experienced here Saturday afternoon and Sunday by strong west winds and plenty of loose snow blowing and drifting.

DRS. BANDELIN & HOUSTON
DENTISTS

Office over Otto's Drugstore on the west side. Telephone No. 427. Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

D. D. CONWAY
ATTORNEY AT LAW

Law, loans and collections. We have \$2,000 which will be loaned at a low rate of interest. Office over First National Bank, East Side, Grand Rapids, Wisconsin. Telephone 338.

D. A. TELFER
DENTIST

Office over Wood County National Bank on the East Side, Grand Rapids, Wisconsin. Telephone No. 290.

GEO. L. WILLIAMS
ATTORNEY AT LAW

Office in Wood Block, over post office, Telephone No. 91. Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

J. R. RAGAN

Licensed Embalmer and Undertaker. House phone No. 69, Store 318, Spafford's Building, East Side. John Erner, Residence phone No. 435.

J. J. JEFFREY
LAWYER

Loans and Collections, Commercial and Probate Law. Office across from Church's drugstore. Telephone 251.

CHAS. C. ROWLEY, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office special Osteopathy. 14 MacKinnon Block. Phones 150 and 466.

EQUITABLE FRATERNAL UNION

Meets in Foresters Hall First and Third Thursdays of each month. H. A. Weeks, president; Wm. H. Burchell, secretary.

GOGGINS & BRAZEAU

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office in the MacKinnon Block on the West Side, Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

J. W. COCHRAN
LAWYER

Office in Wood County National Bank Building, Grand Rapids.

Admitted to practice in all courts of the states of New York and Wisconsin, and in Federal Courts. Collections and settlement of debts. Correspondent in all countries. Correspondents in every city of the United States, Canada, and all principal cities of Europe.

W. Melvin Ruckle, M. D.

PRACTICE LIMITED TO EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT. Glasses fitted Correctly. Eye and Ear Surgeon, Riverview Hospital. Office in Wood County Bank Building. Telephone No. 254.

ORSON P. COCHRAN

PIANO TUNER. Best of work guaranteed. Call telephone 233 or at the house 447 Third Avenue north.

GEO. W. BAKER & SON

UNDERTAKERS AND LICENSED EMBALMERS. North Second Street, East Grand Rapids, Wis. Business Phone 401. Night Calls 402.

W. E. WHEELAN

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office in Daily Block, East Side. Telephone No. 243. Grand Rapids, Wis.

J. A. GAYNOR

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office over the Postoffice on the East Side. Will practice in all courts. Telephone No. 142.



Order VICTORIA flour today!

Don't put off buying this brand, but make it a point to start using it now and you'll be practicing a real economy.

Victoria Flour.

ECONOMICAL--PUREST PERFECTLY MILLED FROM BEST SELECTED WHEAT

FOR EINSTEIN PASTRY.

It costs less than the flour that only approaches it in quality—so why not get the best and cheapest?

Grand Rapids Milling Co.

Buy Your

COAL

—of—

E.C. Ketchum

Good Service and the Best of Coal

If any of the coal that we deliver to you is not satisfactory call us up.

TELEPHONE Office 413. Residence 410, and we will make it right, so you are satisfied.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Mrs Lydia Juncal spent Sunday with her people at Rudolph.

Frank Schmeling of Wausau was a visitor at the Frank Stahl home over Sunday.

Jos. Rick has been confined to his home several days the past week by a bad cold.

Mrs. Homer Case of Milwaukee is visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. Ted Chapman.

Martin Pfyl spent several days in the southern part of the state on business last week.

The C. C. McNichol family have moved into the Poinmainville house on South Third Street.

J. H. Lindner was in Milwaukee on Monday where he was called as a witness in a law suit.

Chas. Pasano has purchased the "Switch Saloon" of Wm. Kruger in the town of Port Edwards.

Mrs. Anna Mueller of Wausau visited with relatives in the city several days the first of the week.

Thos Goodwin, one of the hustling farmers on R. F. D. 6 was a pleasant caller at this office on Saturday.

Mrs. Henry Kieveene of Merrill spent the past week in the city visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Rick.

Mrs. J. W. Natwick and Miss Ruby Natwick spent Friday afternoon at Neekoosa visiting at the Wm. Hooper home.

Russell Hansen has returned from Minnesota where he spent two weeks on business for the C. W. Rodd Dredging Co.

Men, women, older girls and boys, in fact everybody will be welcome and will profit at the Holy Week Noonday services.

Henry Giese has accepted a position as carpenter with the bridge crew of the St. Paul Ry., commencing work on Monday.

Prove your interest in every movement to help uplift by attending the Holy Week Noonday services at the Ideal Theatre.

Edgar Press—Andrew Sears of Grand Rapids was here between trains Wednesday visiting with his old friend Dr. A. B. Crawford.

Judge Reid of Wausau held court at the court house on Thursday, during the absence of Judge Park who is enjoying a brief vacation.

Anton Kolza who sold his farm in the town of Sigel to Peter Krause has moved to town to reside, having rented a house near the Polish Catholic church.

When you go to the Noonday services during Holy Week, be sure to be on time, for the meetings will begin sharply at 12:15 p.m., and close just as promptly at 12:45 p.m.

Joe Corriveau of Green Bay, was in the city over Sunday, being called home by the serious illness of his mother. Mrs. Corriveau, who had an attack of pneumonia and had suffered a relapse.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Blinzer, who have resided here for several years, moved to Wausau on Saturday where they will make their future home. Mr. Blinzer has purchased the bill board rights of that city.

Joseph Dellinger of Auburndale, was up before Justice Poinmainville on Wednesday on a charge of abandoning his wife. An adjournment was asked for, which was granted, bail being fixed at \$75.00, which was furnished.

John Metz, Jr., returned on Friday from Waterloo, Iowa, where he had been for several days, having accepted a position with the Litchfield Mfg. Co., a large concern that manufactures farm implements. Mr. Bell's territory has not yet been assigned to him.

Dr. Paul B. Wallace, who spent several years here practicing osteopathy and medicine with offices in the MacKinnon block, but who moved from here to Colorado on account of his wife's health, has located the past week in Tonawanda to practice his profession.

Fred Besser has again taken charge of the Bijou Theatre on the west side and the business management will be in charge of B. L. Brown as heretofore. The concern will continue to run motion pictures as heretofore, and will give the public the best to be obtained in this line.

If there is anything to this dope about March coming in like a lion and going out like a lamb, the latter part of the present month should be decidedly balmy and spring like, for the first day of the month was as blustery as any we have had for a long time, anyway, we'll hope for the best.

Ed. Pantor, who has been employed at the Steib drug store for some time past, has resigned his position and will attend a school of pharmacy during the coming year. Earl Weeks, who has been with Sam Church for several years past, has accepted a position with Mr. Steib.

At the Noonday services during Holy Week, no offense will be taken if other duties do not permit you to stay the full time; if you leave while the address is being delivered, come for as long a time as you can.

Herman Peterson, Henry and Emil Johnson of Sigel, returned on Thursday from British Columbia where they spent the past two years at railroad contract work. On Monday evening the Johnson Bros. left for their old home in Sweden to visit until August.

Mrs. George Hooper of Milladore, has entered the Sacred Heart Sanitarium at Milwaukee, where she will become a patient. Mrs. Hooper's health has been very poor for some time due to a complication of diseases, after daughter, Miss Louise, accompanied her and will remain with her while there.

Peter VanderPloeg of Arpin, was a pleasant caller at this office on Saturday while in the city on business. Mr. VanderPloeg has sold his eighty acre farm to Aaron Leomans who will take possession of the same next summer. Mr. VanderPloeg intends to investigate the west before he decides to purchase another farm.

Ed. Schmidt, the tinsmith, is laid up with a smashed hand, which he sustained on Tuesday of last week while assisting in unloading a furnace at the Wheeler & Kruger building. One of the fingers on his left hand was broken and another smashed. Owing to the nature of his work the injury will lay him up for some time.

The English Bell Ringers that appeared at Daly's Theatre on Friday evening gave good satisfaction to all that heard them, and they were entitled to more of a crowd than turned out to hear them. Among the selections rendered on the bells were "The Samson Poem and Peasant," and a selection from "The Tragorite," besides a number of vocal and instrumental selections.

LOCAL ITEMS.

EXIT THE SCANDAL MONGER. (Merrill Herald.)

Of all the people on the face of this earth, the one detested most is the scandal monger.

That person with the wicked malicious tongue that "confidentially" (?) tells a "friend" (?) or something they "have heard" about Mr. and Mrs. John Doe, telling it in such a manner and under such circumstances and for the purposes primarily of its working some evil and disadvantage to that person when such wicked, and in the majority of instances, false and malicious story, can but in time return with interest to its owner and evil dispense thereof.

This short sojourn here below the time is too short for us to be talking about our neighbors and telling anything about them except the good things; if you don't know anything good, then you have the great American privilege of keeping still.

Too many good men and women have gone under the poisoned shafts of the "Old Hag" scandal monger, and have become derelicts upon the shores of life when a kindness or a kind word would have kept the craft of killing the blue seas of sunshine and righteousness.

Is it any wonder that all cartoonists, artists and writers picture the scandal monger as an old toothless hag with the demon of a countenance which is always contorted with laughter when some one goes down under her influence?

In truth, this but half expresses the evil of the scandal monger's composition, for its full fatal make-up can only be judged by the number of human wrecks caused by its dastardly influence.

We have in mind the life and recent death of a young girl who committed suicide in a resort at Woodruff last week. This girl was not the brightest of her class, but the average. She lived for years with her parents in Lincoln county and when of tender age fell before the temptation always and everlasting hovering in the shadow of our young girls. Immediately the Old Hag, scandal monger, appeared and set her deadly talons deep into the heart of this unfortunate creature and with her malicious, venomous tongue brought the finger of scorn from every angle and her victim knew not whether to turn to escape the poisoned shafts which were killing her by inches.

At last, to escape the tormentors the victim went out into the world and tried to make an honest living, but whether she would go, the scandal monger had preceded or followed so closely that finally in despair she gave up entirely and drifted about until she was attracted by the glare of the red lights, always abounding along this "drifting road," when she became a protege of the underworld.

This of course was the beginning of the end and within a very short time there came to her a vision of her once pure and upright character being driven to this life of shame by the black finger of the "Old Hag," scandal monger, and she fled to the rescue of the "cup of poison."

It is all over now and only a new made grave in the cemetery at Rhineander marks the last resting place of another victim of the scandal monger and the evil growing out of our social conditions which are built in too large a part upon the wrong conceptions of a decayed aristocracy.

We speak here with a knowledge gained from the story told us in the district attorney's office about one year ago by this unfortunate girl and her mother and we feel that knowing the story of the life just ended it may bring about a change of heart of some of those who read this as to their moral obligation to society.

It is so easy for us all to wrap our robes about us and elevate our noses when some unfortunate passes by, but when we do this it is a positive injury not only to them but to ourselves and society. If we do not use the forces of organized society to protect the weak and unfortunate, then this fertile field is left wide open for the scandal monger and the assassins of character.

It is vastly better to send flowers to the living instead of waiting until they are gone and then pauperize ourselves to deck their graves with cut flowers and set pieces representing the immortality of the soul.

It is also far better to perform your part in society so as to protect the weak and erring and keep them from getting upon this so-called "devil's slide" instead of criminally shirking our duty and allowing our young people to become inhabitants of the underworld and then sending in our card expressing deep regret that the scandal monger and character assassins have had such a great harvest.

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Notice of Annual Meeting...

Washington, D. C., Feb. 24.—Hon.

Champ Clark, speaker of the National

House of Representatives, is to give

eight weeks lecturing on the lyceum

platform the coming fall, under Red-

path management. Arrangements for

this important lecture tour were com-

pleted a few days ago in this city.

This is said to be the first time a

speaker of the National House of Rep-

resentatives has been secured by any

bureau for an extensive a lyceum tour.

Hon. Champ Clark is one of Amer

CONSTIPATION

Munyon's Paw-Paw Pills are unlike all other laxatives or cathartics. They coax the liver into activity by gentle methods; they do not scour; they do not grip; they do not wear; but they do start the secretions of the liver and stomach in a way that soon puts these organs in a healthy condition and corrects constipation. Munyon's Paw-Paw Pills are tonic to the stomach, liver and nerves. They invigorate instead of weakening; they enrich the blood instead of impoverishing it; they enable the stomach to get all the nourishment from food that is put into it. Price 25 cents All Druggists.

If you would strike a man favorably never hit him in the vicinity of the

Posture.

Mrs. Weston's Soothing Syrup for Children relieves colic, gripes, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind-cold. A bottle & 25c.

The average man has a lot more to say about what he is going to do than about what he has done.

Only One "BROMO QUININE." That is LAKATONE, BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature "LAKATONE" on the label. It is Quinine, Quinine, Quinine.

Its Kind.

"Is this a tentative arrangement?"

"Nothing like that. It's just to try it out for awhile."

Constipation causes and seriously aggravates many diseases. It is thoroughly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pellets. Tiny sugar-coated granules. Adv.

Not in Sight.

Hokus—"Do you think we shall ever have universal peace?" Pokus—"Not so long as women continue to play bridge for stakes."

Prospective Customer.

Small girl—Teacher, did you say the lord makes babies, too?

Sunday school teacher—Yes, chil-

drren, the lord made everybody.

Small girl—Did he make you, teach-

er?

Teacher—Yes. He made me, too.

Small girl—And he's got nothin' to be ashamed of, either.

Hint Direct.

A dirty-looking stranger entered an hotel.

"Where's the bar?" he asked of Pat, who was standing at the door.

"What kind of a bar?" asked the lat-

ter.

"Why, a liquor bar, of course. What do you suppose I mean?"

"Well," drawled Pat, with a twinkle, "I didn't know but what you what you might mean a bar of soap."

Some Method.

"Don't you think, dear," began Mr. Comfy, "that our next door neighbors, the Scrubbs, are putting on a great deal too much style, considering the

fact that they never know from day to day where the next meal is coming from?"

"Well," replied Mrs. Comfy, "you see, the more style they put on the more style they put on the more like-

they are to be invited out to din-

er."

In the Day of the Billionaire.

A brilliant New York lawyer said at a dinner at the Lotus Club apropos of certain trust magnates:

"Thanks to watered stock—and wa- tered stock is criminal abroad—these men are indeed rich beyond the dreams of avarice."

"If the watering of stock is allowed to keep on we'll hear our billionaires talking again this day."

"Hello! There goes Jones in his 300 horsepower car. Do you know him?"

"Do I know him? Do I know Jones? Why, man alive, Jones and I were struggling young millionaires to- gether!"—New York Times.

Dangerous Talk.

"Mother, I wish you wouldn't men- tion dishwashing when George is call- ing on me!"

"Why not, indeed?"

"I don't like it. It sounds common."

"Common, eh? We have to eat don't we?"

"Of course."

"And George knows we eat and we dishes?"

"That's very true."

"And George also knows that dishes have to be washed, therefore some body has to wash them?"

"But, mother—"

"What now?"

"If you keep on talking about it George may discover that you make father wash them, and he may think the same thing is coming to him if he should propose to me!"—Detroit Free Press.

Ready Cooked Meals

are rapidly growing in popular favor.

Post Toasties

served either with cream or good milk, or preserved fruit, make a most appetizing dish for breakfast, dinner, or supper.

These delicious toasted flakes bits of white corn have a delicate taste that is very pleasing at this time of year.

Post Toasties are economi- cal, make less work for the busy housewife and please everyone at the table.

"The Memory Lingers"

Sold by Grocers everywhere

Postum Cereal Co., Inc., Boston, Mass.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

<p

CONSTIPATION



RICH MEN'S CHILDREN

By GERALDINE BONNER
Author of "THE PIONEER", "TOMORROW'S TANGLE", etc.



Illustrations by
DOM J. LAVIN

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Small girl—Teacher, did you say the lord makes babies, too?
Sunday school teacher—Yes, indeed.

Small girl—About how much does he charge for one, 'cause I want a baby brother awful bad.

Loyal to Her Teacher.
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SYNOPSIS.

Bill Cannon, the bonanza king, and his son, Con, have passed up Arts Cornelius Ryan's hall at San Francisco to accompany his father, arrive at Antelope. Dominick, the invitation of old lady, refused. The determined old lady refused to recognize her daughter-in-law.

CHAPTER III.

The Daughter of Heth.
He walked for nearly an hour, along quiet, lamp-lit streets where large houses fronted on gardens that exhaled moist earth scents and the breath of sweet, unseen blossoms, up hills so steep that it seemed as if an earthquake might have heaved up the earth's crust and bent it crisply like a piece of cardboard.

He looked down uneasily, thinking of the last three years.

When he had first met Bernice Evergreen, she had been a typewriter and stenographer in the office of the Merchants and Mechanics Trust Company. He was twenty-four at the time, the only son of Cornelius Ryan, one of the financial magnates of the far west.

She was seven years older than he, but told him they were the same age. It was not a wasted life, as she undoubtedly looked much younger than she was, being a slight, trimly-made woman who had retained a girlish elasticity of figure and sprightliness of manner. The entrapment of young Ryan was a simple matter. He had never loved and knew little of women. She did not love him, but she made him think he did, threw herself at him, let him quickly to the point she wished to reach, and secretly, without a suspicion on the part of her family, became his mistress. Six months later, having driven him to the step by her upbraidings and her apparent sufferings of conscience under the sense of wrongdoing, she persuaded him to marry her.

The marriage was a bombshell to the world in which young Ryan was a planet of magnitude. His previous connection with her, though often ward discovered by his mother, was at the time unknown. Bernice had induced him to keep the marriage secret till the hour of accomplishment, for she knew Mrs. Ryan would try to break it off and feared that she might succeed. Once Dominick's wife she thought that the obsequies and re-cenotaphs of the older woman could be overcome. But she underrated the courage and obstinacy of her adversary and the depth of the wound that had been given her. Old Mrs. Ryan had been stricken in her tenderest spot. Her son was her idol, born in her middle-age, the last of four boys, three of whom had died in childhood. In his babyhood she had hoarded money and worked late and early that he might be rich. Now she held the great estate of her husband in trust for him, and dreamed of the time when he should marry some sweet and virtuous girl and she would have grandchild to love and spoil and plan for. When the news of his marriage reached her and she saw the woman he had made his wife, she understood everything. She knew her boy through and through and she knew just how he had been duped and entangled.

The marriage of her son was the bitterest blow of her life. It came when she was old, stiffened into habits of dominance and dictatorship, when her ambitions for her boy were gaining daily in scope and splendor. A blind rage and determination to crush the woman were her first feelings, and remained with her but slightly mitigated by the softening passage of time. She was a partisan, a fighter, and she instituted a war against her daughter-in-law which she conducted with all the malignant bitterness that marks the quarrels of women.

Dominick had not been married a month when she discovered the previous connection between him and his wife, and published it to the world. A social power, feared and obeyed, she let it be known that to any one who received Mrs. Dominick Ryan her doors would be forever closed. Without withdrawing her friendship from her son she refused ever to meet or to receive his wife. In this attitude she was absolutely implacable. She imposed her will upon the less strong spirits about her, and young Mrs. Ryan was as completely shut off from her husband's world as though her skirts carried contamination. With masculine largeness of view in other matters, in this one the elder woman exhibited a singular, unworthy smallness. The carelessly large checks she had previously given Dominick on his birthday and anniversaries ceased to appear, and masculine gifts, such as pipes, walking-sticks, and cigars, in which his wife could have no participating enjoyment, took their place. She had established a policy of exclusion, and maintained it rigidly.

Young Mrs. Ryan had at first believed that this rancor would melt away with the flight of time. But she did not know the elder woman. She was as unmeltable as a granite rock.

Bernice, who had expected to gain all from her connection with the all-powerful Ryans, at the end of two years found that she was an ostracized outsider from the world she had hoped to enter, and that the riches she had expected to enjoy were represented by the three thousand a year her husband earned in the bank. Her attempts to force her way into the life and surroundings where she had hoped her marriage would place her had invariably failed. If her feelings were not of the same nature as those of the elder Mrs. Ryan, she was fully as poignant and bitter.

The door of Perley's room was open, and under a blaze of light from the chandelier and the side-lights of the boudoir she was sitting in a rocking-chair facing the foot of the bed. She held in her hand a walking-stick of

wood, and made an effort to be patient and just.

"It's been a disappointment," he said, "and I'm sorry about it. But I've done all I could and there's no use doing any more. You've got to give it up. There's no use trying to make my mother give in. She won't."

"Won't she?" she cried, her voice suddenly loud and shaken with rage. "We'll see! We'll see! We'll see!"

The afternoon was still young when the day began to darken. Rose Cannon, who had been sitting in the parlor, dreaming over a fire of logs, went

to the window, wondering at the growing gloom. The wind had risen to a wild, sweeping speed, that tore the lace curtains as mist. There were no lazy, woolly flakes now. They had turned into an opaque, slanting veil which here and there curled into snowy mounds and in other places left the ground bare.

Rose looked out on it with an interest that was a little soberer than the debonair blitheness of her morning mood. If it kept up they might be snowed in for days, Perley had said. That being the case, this room, the hotel's one parlor, would be her retreat, her abiding place for her bedroom was as cold as an ice-chest—until they were liberated. With the light, half-whimmed smile that came so readily to her lips, she turned from the window and surveyed it judiciously.

She was leaving the window to her seat by the fire when the complete silence that seemed to hold the outside world in a spell was broken by sudden sounds. Voices, the crack of a whip, then a grinding thump against the hotel porch, caught her ear and whirled her back to the pane. A large, covered vehicle, with the whitened shapes of a smoking team drooling before it, had just drawn up at the steps. Two massive figures, carrying bags, emerged from the interior, and from the driver's seat a muffled shape—a cylinder of wrappings which appeared to have a lively human core—gave forth much loud and profane language. The isolation and remoteness of her surroundings had already begun to af-

fect her. She was not repelling slight violence and vulgar woman in a rage of passion. She ran across the bed and, seizing the cross, threw it on the floor and stamped on it, grinding the delicate fabric into the carpet with her heels.

"There!" she cried. "That's what I feel about it. That's what I'll treat the things and the people I don't like. That dress it isn't paid for, but I don't want it. I'll get another when I do. Have I married Con Ryan's son to need money and bother about bills? Not on your life! Did you notice the get-up? Every burner turned on. Well, I did it just to have a nice bright house for you when you came down without the invitation. We haven't paid the bill for two months—but what does that matter? We're related to the Ryans. We don't have to trouble about bills."

"I thought," she said jauntily, "you were late."

"Yes, I believe I am," he answered. "I did not come straight back."

"Took a walk," she said, turning to the bed and beginning to rock. "It's a queer sort of hour to choose for walking," and lifting the cane she recommended her occupation of scratching the foot-board with it, tracing long, parabolic curves across the entire expanse, watching the cane tip with her head tilted to one side. Dominick, who was not looking at her, did not notice the noise.

"I thought," she said, tracing a great arc from one side to the other, "that you were with your loving family—opening the ball, probably."

"I did not move, but said quietly:

"It was impossible to get the invitation. Perley, I tried to do it and it was refused. I want you to understand that as long as I live I'll never do a thing like that again."

"Oh, yes, you will," she said, laughing and shaking her head like an amused child. "Oh, yes, you will."

She threw her head back and, looking at the ceiling, laughed still louder with a note of fierceness in the sound.

"You'll do it and lots more things like it. You'll do it if I want you to. Dominick Ryan."

He did not answer. She hitched her chair closer to the bed as if to return to an engrossing pastime, and leaning back luxuriously, resumed her play with the cane. This time Dominick noticed the noise and turned. She was conscious that he was looking at her, and began to scratch with a sin appearance of charmed absorption, such as an artist might display in his work. He watched her for a moment in silent astonishment and then broke out sharply:

"What are you doing?"

"Scratching the bed," responded calmly.

"You must be mad," he said, striding angrily toward her and stretching a hand for the cane. "You're ruining it."

She whipped the cane to the other side, out of his reach.

"Am I?" she said, turning an eye of fiery menace on him. "Maybe I am and what's that matter?" Then, turning back to the bed, "Too bad, isn't it, and the set not paid for yet?"

"Not paid for!" he exclaimed, so amazed by the statement that he forgot everything else. "Why, I've given you the money for it twice!"

"Three times," she amended coolly, "and I spent it on things I liked better. I bought clothes, and jewelry with it, and little fixings I wanted. Yes, the bedroom set isn't all paid for yet, and we've had it nearly two years. Who would have thought that the son of Con Ryan couldn't pay his bills!"

She rose, threw the cane into the corner, and, turning toward him, leaned back, half-sitting on the foot-board, her hands, palm downward, dressed in its rounded top.

Dominick and she had had many orgies, ignominious and repulsive, but he had never before seen her in so savage a mood. Even yet he had not lost the feeling of responsibility and remorse he felt toward her. As he moved from the mantelpiece, his eye had fallen on the ball-dress that lay, a sweep of lace and silver, across the bed, and on the bureau he had seen jewels and hair ornaments laid out among the powder boxes and scent bottles. The putrid preparations appealed to him.

CHAPTER IV.

Out of Night and Storm.

When Rose Cannon woke on the morning after her arrival at Antelope, a memory of the snowflakes of the evening before made her jump out of bed and patter barefooted to the window. It seemed to her it would be "lots of fun" to be snowed up at Antelope, and when she saw only a thin covering of white on the hotel garden and the diminishing perspective of roofs, she drew her mouth into a grimace of disappointment.

With hunched-up shoulders, her hands tucked under her arms, she stood looking out, her breath blurring the pane in a dissolving film of smoke. It was a cold little world. Below her the garden—the summer pride of Perley's Hotel—lay a serene, withered waste, its shrubs stiff in the grip of the cold.

Looking down the hall she saw the front door open violently inward and two men hastily enter. The wind seemed to blow in and before Perley's boy could press the door shut the snow had whitened the damp matting. No stage passed through Antelope in these days of its decline, and the curiosity felt by Rose was shared by the whole hotel. The swing door to the bar opened and men pressed into the aperture. Mrs. Perley came up from the kitchen, wiping a dish. Cora appeared in the dining-room doorway, and in answer to Miss Cannon's inquiringly lifted eyebrows, called across the hall:

"It's the Murphyville stage on the down-trip to Rocky Bar. I guess they thought they could make it."

"They don't like to run no risks and so he's brought 'em round this way and dumped 'em here. There ain't but two passengers. That's them."

She indicated the two men who, standing by the hall stove, were displaying themselves of their wraps. One of them was a tall, upright old man with a sweep of grizzled beard covering his chest, and gray hair falling from the dome of a bald head.

The other was much younger, taller, and spare to leanness. He wore a gray fedora hat, and against its chill, unbecoming tint, his face, its prominent, bony surface rippled by the cold, to a raw redness, looked pale and unhealthy. With an air of solicitude he laid his overcoat across a chair, brushing off the snow with a careful hand. Buttoned tight in a black cutaway with the collar turned up about his neck, he had an appearance of being uncomfortably compressed into garments too small for him. His shiny-kneed, purplish hands, pinching up the shoulders of his coat over the chair back, were in keeping with his general suggestion of a large-boned, meagrely covered lankiness. The fact that he was smooth-shaven, combined with the usual length of dark hair that appeared below his hat-brim, lent him a suggestion of something interestingly unconventional, almost aristocratic in the region where he was now found himself; he would have been variously set down as a gambler, a traveling clergyman, an actor, or perhaps only a vendor of patent medicines who had some odd attractive way of advertising himself, such as drawing teeth with an electrical appliance, or playing the guitar from the tail-board of his showman's cart.

HUSBAND TIRED OF SEEING HER SUFFER

Procured Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which made His Wife a Well Woman.

Middletown, Pa.—"I had headache, backache and such awful bearing down pains that I could not be on my feet at times and I had organic inflammation so badly that I was not able to do my work. I could not get a good meal for my husband and one child. My neighbors said they thought my suffering was terrible."

"My husband got tired of seeing me suffer and one night went to the drug store and got me a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and told me I must take it. I can't tell you all I suffered and I can't tell you all that your medicines has done for me. I was greatly benefited from the first and it has made me a well woman. I can do all my housework and even helped some of my friends as well. I think it is a wonderful help to all suffering women. I have got several to take it after seeing what it has done for me."—Mrs. ERIMA ESPENSHADE, 219 East Main St., Middletown, Pa.

The Pinkham record is a proud and honorable one. It is a record of constant victory over the obstinate ills of woman—ills that had defied all. It is an established fact that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has restored health to thousands of such suffering women. Why don't you try it if you need such a medicine?

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham, Medina (O., confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Cough, Cold Sore Throat

Sloan's Liniment gives quick relief for cough, cold, hoarseness, sore throat, croup, asthma, hay fever, and bronchitis.

HERE'S PROOF.

Mr. ALFRED W. PRICE, of Fredericksburg, Va., writes: "I am a member in the family and find it an excellent relief for colds and hay fever attacks. It stops coughing and sneezing almost instantly."

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

RELEIVED SORE THROAT.

Miss L. B. BROWN, of Medina, O., writes: "I bought one bottle of your Liniment and added it to all the water in the house. It stopped coughing and sneezing almost instantly."

GOOD FOR COLD AND CROUP.

Mr. W. H. STRANGE, 521 Elmwood Ave., Cleveland, O., writes: "I had a cold and a sore throat. I gave the other Sloan's Liniment to try. She gave him three drops on sugar water and he had no trouble at all without a cold or a sore throat in the morning."

Price, 25c., 50c., \$1.00

Sloan's Liniment gives quick relief for cough, cold, hoarseness, sore throat, croup, asthma, hay fever, and bronchitis.

And do you love your sister, John?

"Well, I must admit I do, but I can only be a brudder to her—same as you."

Had None to Spare.

There was a miners' picnic at Buttock one Sunday. One of the features was a tug-o-war between a team of Irish miners and a team of Slovaks.

The Slovaks were winning and the Irishmen dropped the rope and began to fight. It was a good fight. One brawny Irishman had an opponent down and was pounding him at his leisure, when a friend came along.

"Gimme a belt at him," said the friend.

"Gwan," replied the other; "go and get one for yourself."

Not Informed.

"What do you think of the war?"

"The war in Tripoli."

"I really can't say. I haven't seen any of the films."

His Limit.

Bridegroom—My darling, I feel now I will be the better man.

Bride—But you can't be the best man.

Some Measure of Love Important.

It is best to love wisely, no doubt; but to love foolishly is better than not to be able to love at all.—Thackeray.

Thought of It.

For a thing that springs mostly from bad digestion, mis-information, public sentiment is amazingly often right.—Puck

GOOD NATURED AGAIN

Good Humor Returns With Change to Proper Food.

"For many years I was a constant sufferer from indigestion and nervousness, amounting almost to prostration," writes a Montana man.

"My blood was impoverished, the vision was blurred and weak, with moving spots before my eyes. This was a steady daily condition. I grew ill-tempered, and eventually got so nervous I could not keep my books posted, nor handle accounts satisfactorily. I can't describe my sufferings."

"Nothing I ate agreed with me, till one day I happened to notice Grape-Nuts in a grocery store, and bought a package out of curiosity to know what it was."

"I liked the food from the very first, eating it with cream, and now I buy it by the case and use it daily. I soon found that Grape-Nuts food was supplying brain and nerve force as nothing in the drug line ever had done or could do."

"I wasn't long before I was restored to health, comfort and happiness."

"Through the use of Grape-Nuts food my digestion has been restored, my nerves are steady once more, my eyesight is good again, my mental faculties are clear and acute, and I have become so good-natured that my friends are truly astonished at the change. I feel younger and better than I have for 20 years. No amount of money would induce me to surrender what I have gained through the use of Grape-Nuts food." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. "There's a reason." Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pugs."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest. Adv.

PISO'S REMEDY

Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Less to Hiss. Sold by Druggists.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.

DR. WHEELER, 409 Main St., Bldg. Corner 3rd and Grand Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

WRITE—CURE GUARANTEED

RAT-EXIT

Most Economical and Effective Rat-Exit. Write for free booklets, prices, etc.

RATS, MICE, ROACHES.

Wisconsin Pharmacal Co.

RUPTURE NO CURE — NO PAY

No cutting. No pain. No loss of time from your work. Examination Free. 36 years in Milwaukee. 3,000 cured patients in Wisconsin.

Dr. Wheeler, 409 Main St., Bldg. Corner 3rd and Grand Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

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<p

NOW IN PAST COMPANY.
Harry Powell formerly of This City.
Now in Milwaukee Team.

Stevens Point Journal.—"The Milwaukee Sentinel says that another cadet was added to the Milwaukee club on Wednesday when it was announced that Harry Powell, a Stevens Point youngster, would go south next month to try for an outfit north. Powell played on the same team that Cy Young III, did last season and was the best batter among the semi-pro clubs of that section of the state. He is a short, stocky fellow like Leibold and bats from the left side of the plate. He is a right hand thrower." "This was forecasted in the Journal several weeks ago and now that it has really happened local fans will watch with interest the work of "The Rabbit," in Class A. A. Company. Besides the qualifications mentioned above Powell is one of the brightest players in the business, is swift on his feet and in the fielding end of the game has few peers. Above all he is a clean liver, always in condition, and a great favorite with fans wherever he appears."

Powell also played ball in this city for a couple of years and at all times was one of the most reliable and consistent ball players we ever had here. Harry is a boy who attends strictly to business and there is no reason why he should not make good in his new location.

To Shoot Only "Buck" Deer.

Senator Timothy Burke will present a bill before the state senate next week aimed to increase the number of deer in the Wisconsin forests and to protect human life.

The bill will provide that only bucks may be killed during the hunting season. The Green Bay senator believes that if male deer only are killed the supply of deer will be greatly increased in a few years. Hunters will not fire at random then, he declares, only when antlers appear before him.

The number of deaths each hunting season, he believes, will be cut down to 50 per cent.

Daly's Theatre.

—Four nights, commencing Thursday, March 6th, the Lyric Opera Co., in a repertoire of comic operas success, featuring Florence Grove, Prima Donna Soubrette and all star cast. Presenting Girofle and Girofle of the wedding of the twins. Said Pasha or a Trip to India, La "Mascotte" Olivette. New and elaborate wardrobe. Real singing voices, two funny-comedians. Fun galore. Entire change of program each night. Opening Opera The Wedding of the Twins. Prices 15, 25 and 35 cents.

J. F. Golen of Rudolph, was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office on Tuesday.

John Bates of Rudolph, favored this office with a pleasant call on Tuesday.

Dinner From Scotland.—A package of oatmeal cakes, two flan, haddock, two pieces of Scotch butter, two pieces of apple pie, and two dishes of sauces—this was the menu of a meal of which George Wood, who is in the employ of the Milwaukee Sandstone Company in this city, partook a few days ago. But this is not all of the story. The meal was cooked in Aberdeen, Scotland, and sent to Stevens Point by parcel post. The parcel was mailed at Aberdeen Feb. 15 and was delivered to Mr. Wood through the Stevens Point postoffice Feb. 25. The postage on the package was 20 cents. —Stevens Point Journal.

D. M. HUNTINGTON

AUTO GARAGE

All kinds of repair work done at reasonable prices.

Auto Supplies and Lubricating Oils

Auto Tires and Tubes always in stock.

Gas Tanks in Stock.

Agency for the

Ford Automobile



Don't Wait Till the Last Minute.

You know right now whether you had ought to fix up things about the place now, or whether everything is in ship shape and you can get through another busy season with things as they are.

We merely wish to remind you that if you are going to make repairs, or do any building this season, we can make you especially attractive figures on what lumber or other building material you will need.

No matter how small your order may be, we will appreciate it and give you the best service, the best prices, and the best lumber.

W. A. Marling Lumber Co.

SHERRY

Miss Ruby McKinzie of Arpin visited several days in our midst recently.

Chester Damon was an Oshkosh visitor lately.

The Sherry basket ball team defeated the Soo team of Stevens Point on Wednesday evening. The score was 73 to 9. Saturday evening they played the Vesper team and won. The girls also played there and won. This shows good work.

Geo. Whitney is among us again and we are glad to see him.

Mrs. McKinzie visited here lately and attended the ball game.

E. J. Hartwell, the implement salesman of Marshfield, called on Hugh C. Jones Monday and arranged an agency for the P. and O. line of implements to be carried there. Anyone in need of same may be supplied by Mr. Jones.

BABCOCK.

C. S. Lowe returned from Pittsfield and Marshfield where he had been on a business trip.

Miss Marie Stout is at Rochester, Minn., where she will undergo an operation by the Mayo Brothers for appendicitis. Her many friends and relatives wish her a speedy recovery.

Mrs. Anthony Brost has returned from Fond du Lac and is greatly improved in health.

RUDOLPH.

Gustave Kuhfuss and son Arthur of Greenfield were visitors at the Robert Hofschild home last week.

It is being generally rumored that Ed. Provoost will be a candidate for chairman at the April election. It is also understood that Mr. Hnas will be a candidate for re-election. Anyway it looks as though there will be a lively election this spring.

Mrs. Edna Rezin has returned from a visit with Mrs. Thomas Landers at Merrill.

Henry Filatreau was here to attend the funeral of Jos. Rayome.

MARKET REPORT.

Patent Flour. \$5.20
Rye Flour. 3.80
Rye. 56
Butter. 26-30
Eggs. 10
Beef, live. \$4-56
Pork, dressed. 8c-9c
Veal. 9c-11c
Hay, Timothy. \$10-\$12
Potatoes. 25
Hides. 10-12
Hens. 8
Oats. 30

BIRTHS.

A son to Mr. and Mrs. Otto Kester on Sunday.

March 5 Order Limiting Time to Present Claims and Notice to Creditors.

In the matter of the estate of Louis G. Jason, deceased, of administration on the estate of Louis G. Jason, late of the town of Rudolph, in said County of Wood, deceased having been duly granted to John F. Golen.

It is ordered, that the time from the date hereof until and including the thirtieth day of April, 1913, and thereafter the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said Louis G. Jason, deceased, shall present their claims and demands to the said John F. Golen.

It is further ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against the said Louis G. Jason, deceased, shall be examined and adjusted before the said John F. Golen and adjusted before this Court, at its Court Room in the County House in the City of Grand Rapids, in said County, at the regular time appointed for the trial of the cause on the first Tuesday of October, 1913, and all creditors are hereby notified, therefore, to file their claims and demands at the office of the court and place at which said claims and demands will be examined and adjusted before the said John F. Golen, and to present them to said creditors to present their claims and demands, be given by publishing a copy of this order and notice, for four consecutive days, in the newspaper entitled the Grand Rapids Tribune, a newspaper published in the County of Wood, the first copy to be within fifteen days of the date hereof.

Dated this 4th day of March, 1913.
By the Court.
W. J. CONWAY,
County Judge.

Mar. 5. Notice of Application for Letters of Administration.

State of Wisconsin, Wood County Court in Probate, in the County of Wisconsin, Wood County, SS.

In the matter of the estate of Jacob Sold, deceased.

On this 4th day of March, A. D. 1913, we the undersigned, being the petitioners of Kalle Brandl of Menomonie, Wisconsin, stating that Jacob Sold, an inhabitant of Sherburne, died on the 11th day of June, 1897, and praying that Ignatz Brandl or such other person as may be entitled thereto, be appointed administrator on the estate of said deceased.

It is ordered, that said application be heard before me on the 1st Tuesday of April, A. D. 1913, at 10 o'clock A. M.

It is further ordered, that notice that notice of time and place appointed for hearing said application be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order and notice, for four consecutive days, in the newspaper entitled the Grand Rapids Tribune, a newspaper published in the County of Wood, the first copy to be within fifteen days of the time appointed for said hearing.

By the Court.
W. J. CONWAY,
County Judge.

CHICHESTER'S PILLS
THE DIAMOND BRAND.
Chichester's Diamond Brand
is Red and Gold metallic
tablets. Take no other. Buy your
DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, 25
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

Andress-Knuteson

Mrs. Mattie M. Andress and Peter Knuteson, both of this city, were married on Wednesday last at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Geo. H. Kuter, at Caledonia, Minn. They will make their home near Kester, where the groom owns a farm. The Tribune extends congratulations.

Organizing Sales Company.

Joseph Rieh has been working on

the organization of a Sales Company

during the past couple of weeks, the

mission of which will be to sell the

new tea machine which has been got

ten out during the past winter by Geo.

P. Krieger.

The Sales Company proposes to pay

Mr. Krieger a definite price for the

machine and to take his entire out-

put, taking upon themselves the re-

sponsibility of disposing of the ma-

chines.

All those who have looked over Mr.

Krieger's machine pronounce it a good

thing and are of the opinion that it

will fill a long felt want.

—Legal blanks for sale at this office

10th to 15th.

What Makes Us Wear.

"What is the most depressing sight

on earth?"

"That is a question hard to answer,

but I can tell you one of the most de-

pressing sights on earth."

"Go ahead."

"It's the near-comedian in vaude-

ville who pretends that he is a police-

man, sets himself by the collar and

says, 'Come along with me now!'

—Ten per cent discount on every

pair of Misses and children's shoes at

Zimmerman's shoe store from March

8th to 15th.

—The Lyric Comic Opera Co. at

Daly's theatre, four nights, commencing

Thursday, March 6th. Popular

prices 15, 25 and 35 cents.

—Legal blanks for sale at this office

8th to 15th.

Library Notes.

The library has on exhibition a num-

ber of good editions of favorite chil-

dren's books. Some of these books have

already been bought for the library

and others will be bought in the near

future. They may prove suggestive

to parents who wish to purchase some

good children's books.

Among these books are beautiful

illustrated editions of Eugene Field's

Poems of Childhood, Stevenson's A

Child's Garden of Verses, and The

Pied Piper of Hamelin. There are

also some of the more recent books, as

Frigg's The Land we Live in, a book

of conservation for boys. Then there

are some of the old favorites, Little

Women, Robinson Crusoe and the best

known fairy tales.

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